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Boulder Dam Dwarfs Feats Of Every Age

Most Stupendous Task Ever Attempted by Men in Any Era

Ants Attack Mountain

Shunt River Aside to Block Its Maw With Concrete Plug 700 Feet High

By DWIGHT E. WOODBRIDGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—"Do you see those two cofferdams down there?" so asked my engineer guide. "The upper one diverts the stream flow into the diversion tunnels and gives us a chance to work in the old river bed. You can see the mouths of two of the tunnels."

He was pointing straight down 1000 feet from the rim of the inner gorge of Black Canyon of the Colorado River, down toward the river bed, which was dry, a condition never visible to the eye of man until those cofferdams had been completed.

"Yes," I said, "I see the dams."

Actually I did not see them at all; that mile-long dry channel looked as level as a floor. There were two little black spots in the side wall of the canyon which I took to be the mouths of the tunnels. An hour later we drove down there, passed through a great railway tunnel, and emerged on top the upper cofferdam, which I then saw to be nearly 100 feet high, a wide embankment stretching from wall to wall. It had been dwarfed by the vastness of those physical features through which alone the eye can measure comparisons. Those tiny black spots were holes 50 feet across.

The river bed was dry, and pygmies there were working behind that cofferdam with tremendous electric shovels and great fleets of trucks to uncover bedrock, so that they might anchor the Boulder Dam to the everlasting walls through which the turbulent Colorado had for ages cut its way.

World's Greatest Work

The most imposing engineering work ever undertaken by man is that of this Boulder Dam and its subordinate projects. The one is located on the Colorado River, between northwestern Arizona and southwestern Nevada; the others are in California. The beneficent influences of this work and its effect on human activities probably exceed those of any other project ever conceived, not international in scope.

The well-being of the Southwest depends upon this program. The leading argument in its favor was the salvation of the rich Imperial Valley, the removal of fear of destruction of that populous and intensively cultivated area, one of the fruitful agricultural regions of the world.

Next in point of importance was the need of water for the coastal areas of which Los Angeles is center.

In the third place, arguments for this development were based on the production of more electric power than Niagara Falls and Muscle Shoals, combined, are estimated to supply; the surety of a continuous flow of water for the irrigation of Imperial Valley, and of enough additional to warrant putting into cultivation another million or two of acres there and thereabouts.

The dam and reclamation work will cost $165,000,000, the correlative and subordinate enterprise about $230,000,000 more. It is estimated on the basis of contracts already made with responsible concerns that the entire cost of the government investment will be amortized in less than 50 years by the sale of energy, of which some 6,000,000,000 horsepower will be produced annually as primary power and half as much as secondary power.

Colorado a Mud Carrier

The Colorado River runs so full of silt from erosion from its upper courses and from its tributaries, that a vast area of what was once the northerly part of the Gulf of California has, in the course of centuries, been reclaimed from the sea.

The rock beds that once lay where now exist the various mile-deep canyons of the Colorado, have been

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Things Present

Hm-m! So there has been another economic conference. And if you think the big one in London had all the important problems, read the fifth editorial and see what real problems are. Hm-m!

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the editorial page with an intimate sketch of Ellen Terry.

Bidding poets are invited to read a little advice from John Drinkwater, in "Accents of Poetry" on the Home Forum page.

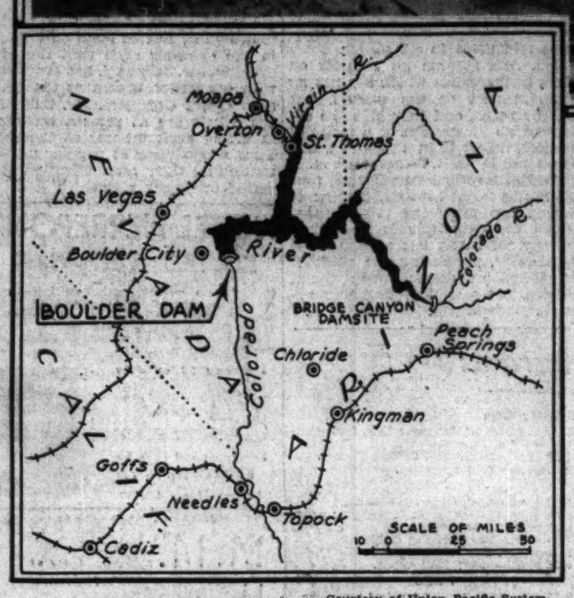
Since we are beginning to think internationally, why not cook internationally? At any rate, there are directions for making some popular Japanese dishes on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

And Things to Come

There are many in your community who will be glad to know that the next five issues of the Monitor will carry reports of the international convention of the Christian Endeavor.

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Book page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and a new and better world news map on the inside back page.

Men Make a Rivulet of the Roaring Colorado



Courtesy of Union Pacific System. Lower Left, by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOULDER DAM IN THE MAKING

Center—Outlet of Diversion Tunnels on the Arizona Side. Upper Right—Heads Responsible for the Job, Left to Right: Walker R. Young, Construction Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, and Frank T. Crowe, General Superintendent of Six Companies, Inc. Lower Left—Boulder Dam Area.

Shipping Gaining In Port of Boston; Warehouses Full

Rising Prices Encourage Trade to Come Back, Fort Declares

Steam winches are rumbling and creaking aboard ship after ship hugging the sides of the Army Base at South Boston; longshoremen and teamsters are joyfully juggling great loads of wool, lumber, overissue newspapers, and calfskins—a literal beehive of industry among great piles of raw materials and finished products.

That is the Army Base today—virtually a rehabilitated city, where, a few months ago, appearances were not unlike a deserted settlement. Now bulky motortrucks are chugging about the vast space and horse-drawn drays are being pressed into service to help move freight.

Commerce, both foreign and domestic, is rapidly gaining momentum at the big terminal, under the stimulus of rising commodity prices, better demand and efficient private management, Mr. Gerrit Fort, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., told a Christian Science Monitor representative.

His opinion is shared by shipping men in general. Steamers are bringing from overseas to this port four to six times the tonnage of merchandise that they were bringing two or three months ago. Imports from all quarters of the world are coming here for manufacturing, processing or distributing. Most of the ocean terminals here are enjoying the new era of prosperity.

Dredges are clearing out the berthing slips at the Army Base, where nine big liners can tie up at one time, removing shoal spots and deepening the slips to 31 feet. Original depth when the base was constructed about 15 years ago was 30 feet.

"Facilities of the Army Base are now being used fully," said Mr. Fort, "giving employment to many men, from longshoremen, checkers, teamsters and freight handlers to office help. A record number of vessels used the Army Base in May, as a result of the marked stimulus resulting from the 'new deal' beginning about May 1, and the earnest efforts made to build up the flow of commerce through Boston."

Prior to the taking over of the Army Base for private operation, the terminal was handled by the United States Shipping Board. The number of ships handled in June was double the number of the same month a year ago.

Warship Building At Sacrifice Of Schools Deplored

N. E. A. Addressed by Dr. Hutchins; Jessie Gray Elected at Head

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 7—The plea of the unpaid Chicago school teachers, plans for development of leisure activities and world friendship, and speeches by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, occupied the attention of the National Education Association convention in the hours preceding its closing today.

Deploring the fact that battleships are on the public works program and schools are not, Dr. Hutchins urged that the schools be upheld and proposed a complete reorganization for education.

Dr. Hutchins recommended that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Australia Forms Propaganda Unit To Check Bribery

Rotarians to Join League in Campaign Against Corruptive Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—There has been registered in Sydney as a company, the "Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League" which bases its hope of effectiveness on propaganda in the first place and later, perhaps, on direct action by investigation and prosecution.

A guarantee of the seriousness of the intentions of the league is to be found in the names of the well-known business men associated with its formation. Prominent among them is, for instance, Sir George Julius, one of the foremost civil engineers of Australia.

The league will function along the same lines as the similar British league with the main objects as follows:

1. To keep the laws governing the prevention of corruption constantly before the public, making their meaning clear and to enforce their observance.
2. To spread a knowledge of the law by public meetings, trade and other conferences, print magazines and leaflets, and distribute propaganda.
3. To make special efforts to enlighten school children and young people entering business.
4. To investigate complicated cases, give advice, issue warnings, and, where necessary, prosecute or assist in the prosecution of offenders.
5. To weld together leading business houses and well-known men in educating public opinion, and in taking an open stand against corruption.

One thousand members of Rotary have indicated that they will join the league. "We hope that the very knowledge that the league is in existence will cause men to hesitate in the act of bribing, and that a healthy public opinion will be created," said a spokesman.

Stock Purchases Never Again Like Buying Pig in Bag

Securities Act, Effective From July 7, Protects Against Fraud

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—To the investing public, that portion of the population which lost some $25,000,000,000 in the last decade, today is the most important day of the "new deal." The Securities Control Act went into effect carrying with it the assurance of protection against fraud in the future sale of all securities within the United States.

Beginning today, no issue of securities can be offered for sale to the public until a complete statement of all particulars concerning both the issuer and the issue has been filed with the Federal Trade Commission and permission given to proceed with the sale.

Such permission does not mean approval of the issue, nor verification of the statements of particulars. It does not mean that the issuer has filed a complete report. If later it develops this report contains falsehoods, all purchasers have full recourse in the courts and the issuers are criminally liable.

Rules and regulations establish the procedure under the act. According to such rules no issue of securities can be offered to the public from now on without registration with the commission. Since all statements must lie over for at least 20 days, July 27 will be the first day on which any new issue may be offered for sale.

In the meantime, prospective issuers are bound under the act to file registration statements with the commission. They must also file prospectuses intended for distribution to the purchasing public, and copies, at least five days in advance, of any radio talk in which a security is mentioned.

In promulgating the rules and regulations, the commission also issued a statement of policy setting forth its intention to protect the investing public without injuring in any way reliable brokers, stock dealers and legitimate business.

It made it quite plain that the commission considered its first duty was to prevent fraud and deception, but not to interfere with legitimate and honest market transactions. The official statement said:

"In approving the rules the commission has regard for the public interest and for the protection of investors, but endeavored to place no undue burden either upon general business or upon honest and reputable investment dealers."

Estonian Skipper Wins 4000-Mile Race Across the Atlantic in a Cockleshell

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—A transatlantic boat race which started so casually from Bathurst, capital of Gambia, British colony on West Africa's Kerry coast, that almost none save the contestants knew about it until it was over, came to an end here yesterday when the 26-foot Estonian sloop Ahto, piloted by 21-year-old Ahto Walter, reached New York Harbor after an adventurous voyage of 4000 miles lasting 50 days.

Trailing far behind this young veteran of five transatlantic voyages in craft less than 30 feet long is the loser in the contest, the British cutter Enterprise, which has been sighted off Barnegat and is expected to arrive here some time today. The Enterprise is a sister-vessel of Alain Gerbault's the Firecrest, in which the famous French tennis player cruised round the world.

The Ahto's original destination was the West African coast. It was manned at London by the pilot and a crew of two. One, Thomas Olsen, a naturalized Canadian, is sharing honors with Walter in New York today, but the other left the sloop after a drenching experience in the Bay of Biscay when he was washed overboard and rescued.

Stopping in Spain and Portugal and, after crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, visiting various North African ports, they came upon the Enterprise, which had a crew of two—Peter Barber, skipper, and W. Brackel, able seaman. The latter, like Mr. Walter, is an Estonian.

The Enterprise crew told of having been attacked by tribesmen while becalmed off the western edge of the Sahara Desert, and later, while near the Spanish penal settlement of Villa Cisneros, they were arrested by Spanish authorities as suspects in connection with a "break" from the prison. Released, with apologies, they continued on their way and in the course of a few days met the Ahto.

When the two craft eventually reached Bathurst, they set up quarters for a long rest, and it was during the several weeks that the young adventurers remained there that Mr. Walter's suggestion for a transatlantic race was made and accepted. At 10 a. m. May 18, with the finishing point set at a line projected north from the lighthouse on Sandy Hook, the Ahto and the Enterprise left the mouth of the River Gambia, the Ahto to cross the finish line on the fiftieth day.

Geneva Seeks Word On Chaco Fighting

GENEVA, July 7 (AP)—Stirred by reports of heavy fighting and large losses in the Gran Chaco, the committee of the League of Nations Council, considering the conflict, met yesterday, and decided to request official information on the subject from Paraguay and Bolivia.

An official communiqué said the committee found it necessary to meet, "in view of reports of a fresh period of fighting in the Gran Chaco." It was said no protest had yet been received from Paraguay.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 7 (AP)—An official announcement said heavy fighting was continuing in the Fort Nanawa sector of the Gran Chaco between Paraguayan and Bolivian forces. The communiqué added that Paraguayan forces had repulsed five attacks during the day.

The Ministry of War later announced the Paraguayans repulsed three new enemy attacks in the Nanawa area. It said 25,000 men were participating in the Bolivian offensive there.

Recovery Heads Caution Against Speculative Rise

Industry Warned It Must Come Under Act or Reap Penalty of Boom

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—The Administration today was jamming the brakes hard on the present speculative boom in commodity prices in real apprehension that the whole national recovery program will collapse unless prices are held down until increased purchasing power proves a firm foundation.

In quick succession, both Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings and Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, delivered sharp warnings to business and industry that they must come under the terms of the National Recovery Act. Rigid enforcement of the anti-trust laws was promised as a penalty for failure.

General Johnson today typified the attitude of the entire Roosevelt Administration toward economic conditions. Carefully avoiding optimistic predictions he quite frankly outlined the serious dangers ahead and promised only that he would fight the disruptive forces with all the power at his disposal.

Explaining his insistence on higher wages and shorter work hours at once, the recovery administrator said that last March this country was on the verge of collapse.

"We're having a good rise now," he said. "If we can't come along with increased purchasing power to support this rise, I'm afraid of another collapse. If we had another I don't know what would happen."

The Attorney-General's warning of the perils in store for business that fails to take advantage of the federal recovery machinery was couched in specific and forceful words. He said information had reached the Department of Justice that in certain industries groups were already attempting to fix and enforce their own restrictive agreements. Such procedure, he said, was clearly unlawful and "will not be tolerated."

Mr. Cummings also let it be known that he intended to turn over to General Johnson all information the Department of Justice had on prices and trade practices within the steel and aluminum industries in both of which prices have remained fairly constant during periods of general violent fluctuations.

Mrs. Pinchot Plans Intensive Drive To End Sweatshops

LANSDALE, Penna., July 7 (AP)—Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot yesterday pledged herself and her husband, Pennsylvania's Governor, to a fight to the finish against sweatshops.

"I shall never rest—and Mr. Pinchot is with me—until every sweatshop is driven out of America," she told 1500 striking hosiery workers after she marched in their picket lines at the Dexdale and Interstate Mills. "The Government owes you unemployment insurance and old age pensions," she continued. "I am in this fight to help you win your rights because I am an American."

Recently, Mrs. Pinchot has been active throughout the State in behalf of mill workers. She marched in picket lines during a strike in Reading, and later went to Allentown, where another strike was in progress.

In her address yesterday, delivered in Memorial Park, she urged the strikers to join the union, and told them that after the strike is over they should continue fighting for their rights. Then she left and went to Doylestown, near here, to join her fellow committee members on the Governor's commission investigating sweatshop conditions. The committee sat in Doylestown and heard testimony of conditions in Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7 (AP)—Approximately 5000 clothing workers in five South Jersey cities went on strike yesterday as part of what was described as a wide movement for higher wages in the industry. About 2000 workers in 12 factories at Vineland staged an orderly walkout this morning. The workers were addressed by Mr. Philip Rudick, representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, sponsor of the nationwide movement. More than 800 workers at Hammonton and more than 500 at Egg Harbor joined in the walkout. Walkouts also were staged at Millville and Bridgeton. The workers demand a pay increase of from 10 to 30 per cent with shorter hours and standardization of conditions.

Safe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

JIMMIE MATTERN

Mattern Is Safe In Frozen Waste Of North Siberia

Moscow Gets Telegram From Round-World Flier Himself

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—James Mattern, American flier, is safe at Anadyr in the Chukotka Peninsula of Siberia, according to a telegraph message received here direct from Mattern himself.

Mattern's telegram said:

"Safe at Anadir Chukotka, Siberia. Jimmie Mattern."

The message was sent from the town of Bocharova at 11 p. m. July 5 and was received here in mid-afternoon today.

The American flier's message gave no details of his situation and air force and official quarters here were without any information of him.

Anadir, or Anadyr, is a trading post on the Anadyr River, in the far northeast Siberia north of the Kamchatka Peninsula, near the Bering Sea, and generally along the route Mattern took in attempting to fly from Kharabovsk to Nome, Alaska.

It was at Anadyr that Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, appeared in 1920, after having been lost in the arctic seas for more than a year and a half on one of his attempts to reach the north pole.

Mattern Lost June 15 On His Way to Alaska

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern, around-the-world flier reported found safe at Anadir, Chukotka, Siberia, today, had been unreported since June 15 when he left Kharabovsk on a hop to Nome, Alaska.

Mattern started his flight around the world from Floyd Bennett Field June 3 and made his first landing 24 hours later off the coast of Norway. From there he flew to Oslo, thence to Moscow, and on June 5 took off on the long flight over Siberia. The next day he reached Omsk, and after a stop of 12 hours took off again.

He was unreported for more than 24 hours, but it was finally learned that he was forced down by motor trouble and that the plane's tail was damaged in landing. He finally reached Kharabovsk on June 10, one week after he left New York.

He started for Nome, Alaska, on June 12, but was forced to backtrack because of bad weather. He hopped on his second attempt to reach Nome on June 15, and was unreported from that time.

U. S. Ship Near Mattern

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The United States Coast Guard cutter Northland was 300 miles from Anadir, Siberia, yesterday searching for Jimmie Mattern, the aviator, and was expected by Coast Guard officials to get in touch with him at Anadir.

British Insist On Full Agenda At Conference

French Demand Exclusion of Monetary Questions, But Include Debts

Silver Lining Dimmed

Later Actions to Decide Whether Delegations Can Achieve Results

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—The future of the World Economic Conference is still hiding under the cloud of insistence by the gold bloc countries that monetary questions shall not be discussed until temporary stabilization is agreed upon, and the silver lining which peeps out from time to time is not yet fully visible.

Last night the steering committee produced a resolution stating its firm determination to push on with the conference's work and simply observing that gold countries cannot now participate in monetary talks.

This resolution was officially interpreted in British and American circles to mean other countries could discuss anything they chose with only the gold bloc observing the self-denying ordinance to avoid delicate subjects. But today M. Georges Bonnet, French Finance Minister, wasted little time in dissipating this misapprehension. The subcommittee met to list points they can continue discussing and a clash almost immediately occurred.

Agenda Covered Six Subjects

The conference agenda, which was drawn up by a League of Nations preparatory committee, included six major subjects as follows:

1. Credit policy.
2. Price levels.
3. Limitation of currency fluctuations.
4. Exchange controls.
5. Problems of indebtedness.
6. Resumption of lending.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain of Britain proposed that the group should discuss all the monetary topics on its agenda. M. Bonnet expressed pained surprise that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer should reopen a discussion he claimed was closed in the bureau last night. He interpreted the bureau decision as meaning that no further monetary discussions are permissible, save on the single topic of indebtedness, which eastern Europeans are eager to broach.

Minority Vote of 25

After tense debates culminating in a crucial vote in the monetary commission upon the question of discussing financial subjects or limiting the conference's future to relatively meaningless issues, a virtual deadlock still ensued. The vote itself showed 25 states anxious to continue discussion on all monetary subjects, while only 15 were for the limitation urged by the French and the gold bloc. But in face of even this minority of opposition it is difficult to see how the conference can force discussion.

Moreover the vote came on the heels of a debate in the economic subcommittee which showed more than half of the speakers against considering tariffs, quotas, etc., because they are regarded as dependent upon the stability of currencies. The whole day's proceedings proved beyond a doubt that the dispute over stability still jeopardizes the conference's progress and even if the majority can be swung to favor continued debates, they are bound to be of dubious value.

Senator James Couzens of the United States supported Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to continue conference work on all monetary subjects and the group was backed by British Dominions, Scandinavians and scattering Latin Americans. But the French bloc included nearly all of continental Europe and financially they aggregate about equal to their numerically larger opponents. Under these conditions the conference's future remains cloudy unless Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his fellow diplomatists can manage to discover a compromise.

Review of French Case

M. Bonnet took occasion publicly to review France's full case. He stated that during the entire preliminaries for the conference, including his own visit to London in March and talks with American plenipotentiaries, it had been agreed that a currency truce as well as a customs truce was an essential preliminary to the work of the conference.

He reminded the silent American delegation that Mr. James M. Cox in the opening sessions had affirmed the necessity of a return to sound financial doctrine and the effecting of a certain stabilization of currency.

The French merely asked, M. Bonnet continued, that the United States agree to the resolution already approved by the other powers, which would put an end to exchange speculation, but would leave the rate and time of future stabilization entirely to Washington.

But, he said, since the United States had gone back on what was previously general agreement on currency stabilization as one of the bases of the conference, then France must insist on safeguarding its own positions.

Discussion of monetary topics further in the conference under these conditions, he felt, would produce an alarm about the solidity of currency in countries hitherto untouched—for example, France. M.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Crawford Beats Vines at Wimbledon; Shute and Wood Tie for British Open

JACK C. CRAWFORD of Australia became the unofficial tennis champion of the world today by defeating H. Ellsworth Vines of California, the defending titleholder, according to Associated Press cables. The battle of champions for the all-England lawn-tennis cup at Wimbledon, Eng., took five sets before the Australian triumphed in the final round, 4—6, 11—9, 6—2, 2—6, C—4.

Americans fared much better in the British open golf championship on the historic St. Andrews, Scotland, links. F. Densmore Shute and Craig Wood, both of the United States, tied for the title, according to the Associated Press, with cards of 292.

England was also the battleground of another great sport event, the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames River. Two United States schoolboy crews played a prominent part in today's events. Kent School of Connecticut won its heat in the Thames Challenge Cup event by defeating Worcester College of Oxford, while the Hun School crew rowed a spectacular dead heat with the London Rowing Club; then the Londoners won on the re-row.

Complete accounts of these events will be found on the Monitor's sport page today.

Dr. Nourse Talks On Experiment In Farm Adjustment

Cites Individualism of American Farmer as Possible Drawback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7 — Effective coöperation among 6,000,000 farmers for the readjustment of agriculture throughout the country is one of the main objectives of the Administration's experiment in industrial coördination, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, declared last night in an address before the first annual session of the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress.

Speaking on agriculture's new deal and its old difficulties, the Washington economist cited the rugged individualism of the American farmer as a possible drawback. The Agricultural Adjustment Act will be gauged and directed according to a nationally integrated plan, he said, into which the farmer is drawn through a contractual relationship.

Past experience seems to show that 6,000,000 farmers cannot be brought into disciplined group action through voluntary effort, Dr. Nourse said. The speaker pointed out that American traditions seem still to be clearly against the achievement of solidarity through the method of compulsion, and for these reasons the present plan takes the middle ground of paying farmers to coöperate in production control in their own self-interest.

Whether this experiment in industrial coördination will prove successful probably hinges on whether this type of organization and discipline can be made effective over the productive personnel involved and whether the wisdom of the directive agency is sufficient to steer a wise and practical course in an industry as varied as agriculture and subject to such sharp climatic vicissitudes, Dr. Nourse declared.

The economist said it seems very clear that the new deal policy favors equality of opportunity for agriculture, demanding that the farmer accept responsibility as well as claiming the privileges under a program of economic readjustment.

"Under the new deal," he said, "we start from a new premise—that the task of agriculture is to produce such amounts of the various commodities as can be sold at remunerative prices, and that the great task of agricultural institutions is to assist the farmer in adjusting his industry so that unprofitable acres may be kept from production, that capital may not be bereft of the current rate of interest return by reason of being diverted to over-expanding lines of agricultural production, or labor kept from earning the going rate of return by being kept upon the farm in excess of the farm's capacity to use labor profitably."

Dr. Nourse explained that this was not his own argument of the road to farm prosperity, but a statement of what seems to be the economic logic of the key proposition in the Administration's program. He said that while the Agricultural Recovery Act appears at first glance to be a most astonishing piece of legislative patchwork, that on second glance it contains a considerable degree of consistency and cumulative force in the arrangement of its several parts.

The speaker characterized the production control phase as the "most distinctive part" of the new farm deal. For the directors of agricultural adjustment to attempt to accelerate progress will call down a torrent or rural and urban opposition, the Brookings economist held. It remains to be seen, he said, whether the Administration will be able to chart a better course for agriculture than farmers themselves have been able to work out through the method of trial and error.

Even if the new plan is better, Dr. Nourse indicated the question still remains whether it will be possible within the scheme of voluntary coöperation, "sweetened by subsidies," to obtain the continued allegiance of 6,000,000 ruggedly individualistic farmers.

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IN OLD QUEBEC

JUST OVERNIGHT AWAY!

He drives a *calèche*, as his fathers did before him. But that's *YOU* in the motor, bound back to the Chateau . . . back from the 18-hole course at Montmorency, or a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, a camera-prowl through the countryside, or to the Ile d' Orleans where oxen plough . . . How about grilled Saguenay salmon for lunch—*Chateau Style*—or brook trout (all in season) with the real thing in *crêpes Suzette* for dessert. And tonight music on Dufferin Terrace, or a dance—couldn't be gayer, brighter! This *is* the life! Just 15 hours away to hotel of High-Scale Hospitality—at *Low Scaled* Cost.

REDUCED SUMMER ROUND TRIP RAIL FARES

Chateau Frontenac
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Reservations from Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Ave., New York; 405 Boylston St., Boston; 1500 Locust St., Phila; or write Chateau Frontenac Quebec.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Saturday except possibly local thunder showers Saturday afternoon in north and west portion; somewhat cooler on the coast.

Maine: Mostly cloudy; probably showers tonight and Saturday; cooler in south portion tonight and on the coast Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers; cooler tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or west winds over south portion and moderate shifting becoming east or southeast over north portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday; probably showers Saturday over north portion.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	74	86	Montreal ...	64	86
Bismarck ...	64	72	Nantucket ...	68	78
Boston	79	91	New Orleans.	78	86
Buffalo	70	72	New York ...	74	84
Calgary	46	76	Norfolk, Va..	72	90
Charleston ..	76	80	North Platte.	72	96
Chicago	74	90	Philadelphia.	74	86
Cincinnati ...	68	86	Phoenix,Ariz.	80	104
Denver	66	88	Pittsburgh ...	70	84
Eastport, Me.	66	68	Portland, Me.	78	88
Hatteras ...	78	84	Raleigh	74	88
Honolulu,T.H.	..	78	St. Louis ...	76	92
7 p.m. July 6	74	..	St. Paul	74	92
Helena,Mont.	58	84	Salt Lake City	68	88
Huron, S. D.	66	90	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville .	78	80	Santa Fe,N.M.	60	80
Kansas City.	76	90	Seattle	54	78
Key West ...	82	88	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles..	60	76	Washington..	72	82
Memphis	76	92	Wichita,Kan.	76	92
Miami, Fla..	78	84	Williston,N.D.	62	76

A—9 a. m. July 7.
B—Maximum July 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:00 a. m. and 12:39 p. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 9.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:33 p. m.

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Foley Turns Down Ely's Demand For Police Evidence

Cites Cases to Back Stand Against Handing Over Jury Findings

From the complexities of the Boston police tangle, two technical issues emerged today. One relates to whether the suffolk grand jury in its police inquiry exceeded its constituted authority, as Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday said it did. The other relates to whether the Governor will be permitted to procure from the office of the district attorney the transcript of the jury's evidence which the Governor yesterday said he saw no reason for withholding.

Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney, today declared the law had already decreed that the evidence heard by the grand jury could not be given out. He cited three Supreme Court cases to prove this point. The case which Mr. Foley said he regarded as most pertinent was that of Gedzium vs. the Commonwealth, in which the counsel of a condemned murderer was denied grand jury evidence, though a connict in the testimony of witnesses was suspected.

Mr. Foley was reminded that the Governor had made a distinction between evidence heard by the grand jury involving an indictment and that which was merely inquisitorial. Mr. Foley, however, flatly denied that there was any distinction in the status of grand jury evidence in this particular.

Relative to whether the grand jury exceeded its constitutional authority, Mr. Robert G. Dodge, president of the Boston Bar Association, today corroborated the Governor. Mr. Dodge expressed the opinion that the investigation launched by the jury was legally of doubtful propriety. He added the opinion that the investigation was superficial and of doubtful value, and indicated that were the grand jury to go habitually afield in this manner abuses might develop.

He said that before the Governor could appraise the issue adequately, he would either have to obtain the jury's evidence or conduct a thorough investigation of his own. Whatever value there is in the report, in his opinion, resides in its challenge to a more searching inquiry into the Boston police.

In the meantime the Governor was in consultation today with Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, who is conducting an investigation of the grand jury charges at the designation of Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner.

Rumors that the Governor had summoned the district attorney were actualized when Mr. Foley appeared at the State House this morning. It is reported that he explained to the Governor the manner in which Supreme Court decisions had made it impossible for him to comply with the executive's request for the jury's evidence. Governor Ely, while crediting Mr. Foley with utmost sincerity in the matter, declared the cases cited all had to do with indictments and the present problem is of a different complexion.

The upshot of the meeting was that both the District Attorney and the Governor plan to give over a part of the week-end to ascertaining where the law leaves them, and incidently where it leaves the evidence now in the files of the District Attorney. It is understood that the Governor will consult with Mr. Joseph Warner, Attorney-General, in an effort to clarify the issue and determine if he has a right to the evidence.

'Watch Your Brakes,' Motor Registry Warns

A new way of reminding Massachusetts motorists to "play safe" has been adopted by the Registry of Motor Vehicles which will inclose a "safety tip" in each envelope mailed containing 1934 registration plates. The small letter-sized envelope which carries the registration will also contain the warning, "Have your brakes tested—avoid accidents."

A sample of the 1934 plate container and its message has been presented to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Incidentally, invention by a Boston man of this combination container brought new business to envelope manufacturers.

Federal Jury to Hear Case of Salem Builder

As a result of charges that a contractor employing carpenters in the construction of the new Salem post office has been forcing the workers to refund to him 35 cents of every $1.10 an hour they receive, a federal grand jury investigation will be started next week, federal officials revealed yesterday.

Complaints made to Mr. Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney, and an investigation conducted by Mr. William J. Keefe, special agent of the Department of Justice, resulted in the grand jury action which is expected Tuesday. If the charges are upheld, indictments and arrests will follow.

Boy Scouts to Blaze Trail on Mount Madison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 7—Boy Scouts of the Daniel Webster Council have been assigned to blaze a trail up the side of Mount Madison, it is announced by Mr. James E. Scott, supervisor of the White Mountain Forest Reservation.

The program, which has been arranged through the coöperation of Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis, New Hampshire Scout executive, plans the establishing of a ski trail up the mountain side, and is expected to prove an attraction to winter-sports enthusiasts. Federal rangers will supervise the work of range finding and direction, and members of Scout troops will be assigned the actual trail making.

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Somerville Teachers Receive Pay for June; Murphy Is Opposed

Somerville school-teachers have finally received their June salaries, much to the relief of those who have been wondering, since the schools closed, if they were to experience a repetition of what took place when their previous checks were due. In March the salaries of all city employees were suspended, and payment was not forthcoming until the end of May.

Dissatisfaction has not been confined to the teachers who claim, as a group, to have been discriminated against in the administration of city funds. Two salary reductions, the first made in the fall of 1932, to the extent of 5 per cent, and the second, a cut of 10 per cent, applied in May, 1933, and retroactive to the beginning of March, have met with much criticism.

Other city employees, including the police, some of whom rebelled openly at the second reduction, have voiced, on numerous occasions during the past four years, their disapproval of the policies of Mayor John J. Murphy, whom they have charged with extravagance and nepotism.

In defense of the expenditure of $350,000 for a new police station, and $175,000 for a school building, two instances stressed by his critics as examples of the misuse of funds, Mayor Murphy stated, at a meeting in October, 1932, called for the purpose of protesting against increased taxes, that he felt new buildings would help to reduce unemployment. In response to accusations regarding the number of his relatives on the city pay roll he stated that there were only two.

Wheat Process Tax To Start on July 10

Beginning Monday, July 10, all flour and bread not yet in the hands of retailers will be subject to a tax of 30 cents a bushel, a large group of flour and baking men were told yesterday at the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange by Mr. George A. Morin, attorney.

The first "marketing year" under the new deal for the farmer goes into effect on Sunday, July 9, Mr. Morin said. It will be paid by the millers, except for flour, spaghetti and all products processed entirely or in chief value of wheat, which are owned by others on that date. In that case the others will be assessed.

Wholesalers and jobbers must file a return within 30 days, based on an inventory as of July 9, he continued; retailers are taxed on their purchases after July 9, but do not take their inventory until Aug. 7, making allowance at that time for purchases during the first month of the plan.

Events Tonight

"Frolic," West Roxbury Post, American Legion, No. 167, Legion grounds, Center Street, through Saturday.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar," 1:00, 3:13, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:30, 3:54, 5:38, 8:02, 10:06 p. m.

Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: Morning lecture and afternoon round tables, through July 15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Sharks of the Navy and Sailors of the Sky," Lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Sale, benefit disabled ex-servicemen's exchange, Rhua cottage, sponsored by Mrs. Gorham G. Bacon, Yarmouthport, 11 to 5:30.

Annual outing, New England Coke Company, Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, afternoon and evening.

Last day, "Frolic," West Roxbury Post, American Legion, No. 167, Legion grounds, Center Street, day and evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar," 1:00, 3:13, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:30, 3:54, 5:38, 8:02, 10:06 p. m.

Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment. Open Sundays through July 30, from 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai, noted for his fine draftsmanship, and Hiroshige. American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

The Architects's Shop—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draftsmen of Boston. Sketches of France and England by Marjorie Pierce. Through July 8.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Toys Clatter Ground Where Arms Clashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durazzo, Albania

BUCKETS and spades of holiday-making children will clatter where weapons of revolutionary armies used to clash as a result of Albania's decision to make a new summer resort here.

It is planned to develop a bathing place on the shore of the Adriatic, near the harbor round which hostilities have frequently raged. The state is laying out 526 plots for cottages on the strand. The new settlement will be supplied with electric light and running water. Already the King has a little villa on the site of the new resort.

Stowaway Proves He's Worth His 'Salt'

From stowaway to captain is Theodonici Cipriono's story.

Amid the fury of a gale which soused the seagoing ambitions of three Filipinos before their 30-foot sloop Juventud Filipina—Manila-bound by way of Gibralter and the Sues—was fairly in the Gulf Stream, stowaway Cipriono emerged frim a dark nook in the hold of the tiny vessel and offered his seagoing abilities to three frightened novices.

That was on the twelfth day of their voyage from New York to Manila. Eusebro Moreno, captain and owner, Leodegario Saligo and Ambrocio Taclan clung to the coaming of their cockleshell argoay that tossed like a chip on the snarling crests. Cipriono tied a close reef into the thrashing mainsail and laid a course for New York.

The men were picked up by the Panamanian steamer Maravi, Banes for Boston, sugar-laden, leaving the storm-wracked Juventud Filipina floundering in the steamer's stormy wake. The Filipinos said Cipriono had asked to sail with them. They had refused because there wasn't food enough for four. They admit that Ciprono was worth his salt—and their rations, too.

Boston Trade Chamber To Aid Business Groups

Business groups and companies which have no trade associations to represent them in Washington, while the Industrial Recovery Act is getting under way, will receive every assistance possible in organizing themselves by a new service, which the Boston Chamber of Commerce has established.

The Chamber is prepared not only to collect and give out all pertinent information, which will help these unorganized members to determine their status under the new act, but expects also to furnish active aid in the shaping of actual agreements. It will provide statistical information on which the terms of agreements may be based, coöperate with local groups in determining their relation to the nation-wide agreements in their trades, and make proposals as to all the specific steps, which must be taken by companies which wish to take advantage of the new legislation.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

During the month of July, a young French modernist who calls himself "Aris," is exhibiting his paintings at the Fine Arts Theater. Mr. Aurel Raymond Lucien Saquet is young enough to have had his early childhood during the years of the war. He absorbed many ideas which prevailed among artists of the advance guard. Recently he has turned his back upon Paris and its boulevards and has traveled extensively in Africa and the Orient.

Only in one respect is this painter a modern. He resorts to conventions and abandons the realist visualization which characterizes the conservative approach. He reduces the subject, whether the human figure, or a scene of nature, to a pattern, developed from a few salient curves and angles. Even the shadows receive conventionalized treatment. It is curious how few of these mannerisms are necessary to add freshness and point to old modes.

Mr. Aris mounts his subjects on dark backgrounds which are not an integral part of the picture, but mere screens, and they give the effect of an illustration or a pictorial project, rather than a picture which is an end in itself. Dancers are seen, joined in terpsichorean figures, representing varying moods. The landscapes are presented romantically, again with atmospheric mood prevailing. Mr. Aris has a good sense of theater, presenting the outdoors in terms of scenic arrangement. Design is uppermost; dramatic aspects predominate. D. A.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rondoliers; male quartet.
7:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, Tribute to Cantor Rosenblatt.
8:00 NBC Players: "Famous Loves."
8:30 Hank Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, William Hard, speaking from London.
10:45 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:00 Announcements; sports; news.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital; chorus.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
5:15 NBC, Manhattan Brass Band.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 NBC, "Just Relax," comedy sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Drifting and Dreaming."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
8:45 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Mal Hallett's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

RHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 James Sisters, vocal.
7:00 Guy Bates's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine string ensemble.
8:00 Popular vocal program.
8:15 Studio program.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:45 "Evening Reveries."
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
3:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Japanese Day, from Century of Progress.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:30-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 9

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1200kc-331m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPWI, 930kc-326m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPOX, 1250kc-240m.

House Backs Senate By 81-24 Vote to Send Schooner to Chicago

The House, by a vote of 81 to 24, followed the lead of the Senate, yesterday, by passing the resolve which will send the Gertrude L. Thebaud, fishing schooner, to the Chicago world's fair, to advertise the State's fishing industry.

Following this action, Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus offered an amendment to the bill authorizing banks to participate in the purpose of the federal home owners act of 1933 on the argument that home owners will not receive the benefits desired unless the legislation is made mandatory to compel banks to aid.

Under the proposed amendment, the Board of Bank Incorporation would determine whether a bank is unreasonable in its demands on home owners. Representative Pratt's amendment also provided for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. The point of order was raised and upheld by the chair that the amendment was broader than the scope of the petition and therefore could not be adopted. Without debate, the bank bill was then passed to a third reading.

On voice vote, the bill requiring dairy distributors of milk and cream to be licensed and bonded was passed to be engrossed.

Two measures were filed in the Legislature, yesterday, one calling for the election of the Boston Police Commissioner every four years by the voters, the other requiring the State Emergency Relief Board to distribute federal relief funds to all towns and cities requiring them on a uniform basis.

Music Notes

Aida" at Braves Field

Verdi's opera, "Aida," is to be produced at Braves Field on July 20 in the open-air style that the impresario, Mr. Salmaggi, has employed with his troupe known as the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Salmaggi's artists are at present occupied in giving performances at the New York Hippodrome at popular prices, continuing their season beyond the period originally planned.

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"Here's our vacation guide"

Especially at this time of the year, you will appreciate the hotel and travel advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for they are a practical aid in planning a happy vacation.

Letters from many of our readers tell of pleasant experiences that have resulted from selecting accommodations at Monitor-advertised inns, hotels and resorts, and also from traveling on Monitor-advertised railroad and steamship lines. These readers voice their confidence in turning to the Monitor for travel information.

Yours, too, is the privilege of consulting the MONITOR'S *hotel and travel advertisements. Those in today's issue may be helpful to you.*

Railroads Fought For Control in 1929, Testimony Shows

Senate Witness Reveals Strategies in Buying Out Competitors

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Competition between the great eastern trunk line railroads in buying up strategic competing lines in the prosperous days of early 1929 was likened to a "poker game" before the Senate Banking Committee yesterday by Mr. Frank E. Taplin, a Cleveland capitalist, whose family reaped more than $11,000 000 profit from one of the sales.

Appearing at the last session of the committee before its adjournment until October, Mr. Taplin readily told how he sold under an "oral" agreement 222,930 shares of stock in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad to the Pennroad Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad holding company, in 1929 at a price far in excess of the market, after negotiating with other trunk lines.

The Pennroad Corporation, he said, also loaned him $1,950,000 the same year with the understanding he would keep control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad away from the Van Sweringen interests.

Taplin Tells of Project

Mr. Taplin, who is president of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia, said 109,000 shares of that road's stock, or about half of the total sold to Pennroad, was obtained through a syndicate first organized by him in June, 1923, at an average price of $52.50 a share. The total of 222,930 was sold to Pennroad at $170 a share when the market was around $140 or lower.

Mr. Pecora figured the profit to the syndicate was around $12,807,500 and since the Taplin family and the North American Coal Corporation, controlled by the witness, owned 97,953 shares of the syndicate's 109,000, they got "nine-tenths" of the profit.

Mr. Taplin testified the remainder of the shares sold to the Pennroad were obtained through individual agreements with stockholders who were allowed, he said, "to tie up" with him on the profits on promise they would not dispose of their stock until the Taplin sale negotiations were completed.

The witness said the stock was left in his name after the sale, despite the fact that the Pittsburgh and West Virginia was and still is a competitor of the Pennsylvania. The only reason he could assign for this, he said, was because Pennroad "thought I could run the road better than they could."

New Trunk Line Planned

Mr. Taplin said after the sale there was some talk of his buying back the stock from Pennroad to form a fifth trunk line system.

Pennsylvania officials, he said, agreed to sell it back if he could work out a plan for financing a fifth system out of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Western Maryland, Lehigh Valley and the Wabash. Although the Interstate Commerce Commission favored a fifth system at that time, he said, it later reverted to a four system plan and that stopped the resale negotiations.

When the witness testified he thought conditions "were getting a little top-heavy" preceding the sale to Pennroad, Pecora read testimony Mr. Taplin gave before the Commerce Commision in 1930 that he saw a "financial storm coming"; that he knew "certain interests were out gunning" for him, and that some of his friends were not in a very strong financial position.

Decided to "Unload"

"I wanted to unload and get out," Mr. Taplin said.

The series of hearings recessed yesterday afternoon, after Mr. Pecora, the committee counsel, questioned Mr. H. H. Lee, president, and Mr. A. J. County, director of the Pennroad Corporation. Mr. Pecora expressed amazement at a statement by Mr. Lee that he did not know about negotiations in his company for a $38,000,000 block in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia until they were consummated.

The Senate Committee investigating private banking sent its agents back to New York today to dig for three months into the records of bankers, brokers, and the stock exchange.

Chairman Duncan U. Fletcher announced there were no plans for further hearings until October, but served notice the committee was subject to his call and might be hurried into action if developments warranted.

Mr. Pecora, committee counsel, returned to New York to conduct personally the undercover investigation preparatory to fall hearings.

Roumanian Paper Observes 50th Year With Huge Edition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A record in Roumanian journalism has just been reached here with the appearance of a special number of Universul, dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the paper. This number contained 132 large pages richly illustrated with photographs and reproduced paintings, of which 24 were in colors.

Universul is the oldest and most widely read nationalistic paper in Roumania. It is controlled and written by Roumanians. Since the war two other nationalistic papers, Curentul, and Cuvuntul, have appeared and won secure places in Roumania's public life.

Now also Calendarul, a strongly nationalistic, anti-Semitic paper, is causing somewhat of a stir. Argus, a favorite economic daily, is read by the business world. Some half a dozen party sheets circulate among devoted partisans. Two widely read Jewish dailies, Morning and Truth, champion liberal ideas and constitutional practices. They are among the best edited and most interesting papers in the country.

But Universul is still regarded as the "grand old" daily, the standby of all patriots. It is housed in a large, luxurious new building and leads in all patriotic movements. It is conservative in its tendencies, and considered generous and many-sided in its activities, and a barometer of what Roumanians are thinking about.

Gentle Persuasion Ransoms Financier

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7 (AP)—His own gentle persuasion yesterday accomplished the release of Mr. John King Ottley, banker, who, four hours previously, had been kidnaped on the main street here by a fruit peddler and a young companion. They demanded $40,000 ransom but got less than $10.

After being driven to a woods near the city and made to write a note asking for the ransom, Mr. Ottley was left with the boy who was armed only with a blackjack. The banker engaged the youth in conversation and persuaded him of the futility of the venture, that the crime would be detected and the consequences harsh.

The youth accompanied Mr. Ottley to the village of Suwanee, where the banker telephoned home that all was well. The boy was arrested and agreed to lead a posse to a retreat where they could locate the other kidnaper, an older man known to Mr. Ottley.

Charges Dismissed

ROANOKE, Va., July 7 (AP)—All charges against Joe Bryant and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Harvey in connection with a plot to extort $50,000 from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh here in February were dismissed yesterday by the Federal Government for lack of evidence. The defendants have steadfastly denied knowledge of letters sent to Colonel Lindbergh threatening kidnaping of his second son unless $50,000 was deposited in a hollow stump near Roanoke.

Southern 'Sleuth' Finds Owner of Full Purse

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 7 (AP)—Dr. Clara Clendon of Cleveland lost her purse near Parkersburg containing $1000.

Mr. E. L. Ward of Charleston saw a pocketbook on the highway. He reported his discovery to the Charleston Auto Club. Dr. Clendon was reached at her Charleston hotel and the purse returned. Wards comment was, "I figured the owner was going to Charleston because of the position of the pocketbook in the road."

Honored for Work of Legion for Indian Veterans

The Christian Science Monitor

LOUIS A. JOHNSON, NATIONAL COMMANDER, RECEIVED INTO BANNOCK-SHOSHONE TRIBE

Scene at Pocatello, Idaho, When Commander Johnson Received His Feathered War Bonnet and Beaded Buckskin Gloves.

Pan-Americanism Is Declared Pilot Of Own Salvation

Organization Necessary, It Is Found, to Keep Peace in Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7—Inter-American machinery as well as that of the League of Nations is needed to maintain peace in Latin America, Mr. Charles A. Thompson, research associate of the Foreign Policy Association, told the Latin-American round table at the Institute of Public Affairs here today.

The recent renunciation by the United States of jurisdiction in the Chaco dispute in favor of the League of Nations was termed significant by Mr. Thompson, in that it marked a definite victory for the League and was a tacit admission of the failure of American efforts at settlement. Yet, he added, the fact that the United States and many of the most important countries of Latin America are not represented in Geneva makes it imperative that there be efficient Pan-American peace machinery also.

This question of organization to prevent conflict in the Americas is the first topic listed on the agenda of the coming Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, it was pointed out.

The critics of Pan-American peace machinery, Mr. Thompson said, hold that the real basis of this inter-Americanism, geographical propinquity, common adherence to republicanism, distrust of Europe, have now largely disappeared. They also point to the effort of the United States to have no consideration of political matters at Pan-American conferences.

On the other hand, Mr. Thompson declared, "Recent experience has demonstrated that the League can render valuable service in the Western Hemisphere only to the degree that it commands the support and coöperation of the American nations. If Pan-American machinery can serve to strengthen the basis for such coöperation, it should find its place in the picture.

Less Friction in Prosperity

Improvement in economic conditions in Latin America will eliminate political friction, Mr. William K. Jackson of the United Fruit Company predicted in an address before the entire institute last night. The activities of business representatives from the United States have more influence than diplomatic representatives, he declared. Mr. Jackson recommended that the emphasis the new Administration is putting on economic reciprocity between North and South America be expressed in bilateral treaties.

More progress has been made in county government during the last year than in any previous equivalent period, Mr. Howard P. Jones, editor of the National Municipal Review, told the round-table on county government. Albermarle County, in which Charlottesville is located, as well as San Mateo and Sacramento Counties in California, were named as having adopted the county-manager plan and 41 other counties in 15 states were said to be considering it.

A single responsible executive is generally recognized as the first need of a modern county government, Mr. Jones said. Other opportunities for tremendous savings and increased efficiency, he added, lay in consolidation of counties and in the transfer of functions to some other unit of local government. The necessity of further reducing costs of government should bring even greater progress along these lines, he concluded.

The Industrial Recovery Act was described by Mr. Chester Leasure, manager of the legislative department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, as an "experiment in real democracy." The legislation, Mr. Leasure said, in an address last night, contemplates self-regulation by industry by putting a premium on early, voluntary and honest action, by workers and employers, each with due regard for the interest of the public.

Federal Reserve Changes

Alterations in the Federal Reserve System brought about by recent legislation were explained to the money and banking round-table today by Mr. C. O. Hardy, economist of the Brookings Institution, and Mr. J. F. Ebersole, professor of finance at Howard University.

Both agreed that the federal reserve policy now practically resides in the hands of the President and that the Reserve Board and banks are reduced to the subordinate position they occupied during the World War.

"We have abandoned the principle to which at least nominal adherence was given so many years, both in this country and abroad, that the control of credit conditions should be kept wholly outside the sphere of the Treasury, or other Executive domination," Mr. Hardy said. He pointed out that in this respect the United States is following Europe where central banking is no longer an independent force.

The huge gold hoard now in the Federal Reserve Banks should be released whenever it can be used to restore credit abroad, Mr. Ebersole warned. The Federal Reserve policy should be, he said, to favor moving the dollar nearer to par.

"Having drained the world of a large part of its necessary gold stock by virtue of our great economic power and war-debt payments, we should not continue the offense by such a rate of devaluation as will induce another gold movement." To drive the whole world off the gold standard, the speaker warned, would introduce uncertainty in the world's business and defer sustained recovery for a long time. He warned against considering a temporary lift in prices as the basis for genuine business recovery.

Air Races Finish With Anticlimax

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP)—A man clucking a span of bays, and intent on planting crops, innocently conspired with the elements and the tardiness of some principals to close suddenly and decisively the 1933 national air races.

He plowed up timing wires near the municipal airport in the midst of one of the postponed straightaway speed dashes yesterday. This with poor visability and inability of contestants and officials to get together at an appointed hour helped write an anticlimactic finish to the races which had been scheduled to end Tuesday evening. Before the plowing incident, however, two men were timed in straightaway dashes, Jimmie Wedell of New Orleans and Lee Gehlbach of Detroit. They roared over a three-kilometer course, the former averaging 278 miles an hour and the latter 260. Colonel Roscoe Turner of Hollywood previously had made 280. Unofficially the prize money for the event was figured at $1125 for Turner, $625 for Wedell and $375 for Gehlbach. Awards will be announced officially today.

A race for women over the same course was called off. Under a tentative agreement, Mrs. Mae Haizlip, St. Louis, would receive first place on the basis of results in the principal closed course race for women and $675, Mrs. Martie Bowman of Los Angeles $375, and Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., $225. Miss Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier, for the second consecutive night postponed a scheduled speed flight to New York because of thunderstorms between Kingman, Ariz., and Amarillo, Texas. She hopes to get away tonight. Ruth Nichols, Rye, N. Y., aviatrix, gave up a similar plan because her ship needed repairs.

Spanish Castle Opens At Chicago Exposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7—The Spanish Government officially opened its pavilion at the Chicago world's fair yesterday. It is a building fashioned after an ancient castle. Señor Sebastian Romero, Consul-General of Spain, participated in the ceremonies.

Spanish art and literature are featured. Five paintings by Goya and one by Velásques are among those shown Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote," is commemorated with a collection including several early copies of his masterpieces. A number of old tapestries are also on exhibit.

Head of Legion Made Member Of Tribe of Indians

Commander Johnson to Be Known in Shoshone as Teag Wow Nay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho—A new member of the Bannock-Shoshone tribe of Indians is proudly exhibiting his feathered war bonnet and beaded buckskin gloves. His Indian name is Teag Wow Nay, meaning in Shoshone, "headman, leader, or commander," but to his friends and thousands of others he is known as Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion.

Mr. Johnson was adopted as a member of the tribe at impressive and colorful ceremonies here recently, surrounded by Indians in full tribal regalia. The ceremony was under the direction of Mr. John B. McGillis, Indian member of the American Legion, with other prominent men and women of the tribe taking part, and was in accordance with a formal resolution passed at a meeting of the Fort Hall Indian Tribal Council early in the season "as a token of friendship and appreciation for what the American Legion has done in behalf of all the American Indian veterans of the World War."

The adoption was given by Chief Johnnie Ballard who welcomed the national commander to his tribe. Presenting Mr. Johnson with an Indian war bonnet, and a pair of beaded buckskin Indian gloves, the chief said:

"In the old days a headdress of this kind could only be worn by a man with the consent of his fellow workers. This meant not only that he must have the full respect of the leading men of the tribe but that he had also received high war honors. We want to assure you that you have the full respect of all the American Indians who are in any way associated with the American Legion and that you are entitled to wear this war bonnet and enjoy the privilege of wearing it, like the old Indian warriors, for bravery and service. We stand united today for the principles of justice, freedom and democracy just as we did during the World War, when over 10,000 of our American Indians served."

The Fort Hall Indian Boy Scout troop acted as guard of honor and formed a council circle during the ceremony.

Laundry Research Tells Way to Stop Tears and Stains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Why not save $100,000 from the national laundry bill? The National Research Council will inform the convention of the Eastern Laundrymen's Association in Toronto this week that by the utilization of a few recent discoveries (for which there is no charge) they will be able to save that amount or more from the perennial crop of wear, tear and stains.

The idea of applying research to the age-old problems of this industry originated with the laundrymen themselves. The national council established a textile and laundry branch, where the mystery of why tablecloths get holes, non-shrinkable shirts shrink, dresses lose their color and buttons leave home could be investigated and presumably solveed to the lasting joy of both cleaner and wearer.

It has already been discovered that in all manufacturing cities sulphur dioxide from the chimneys pollutes the air and is absorbed by wet fabrics, where the gas, converted into sulphuric acid, becomes as destructive as moths.

One laundry, refusing to accept the evidence produced, resisted innovations until customers' complaints became too vociferous. Then, as a concession, the owners agreed to make one improvement suggested by the council and to their amazement found that tensile strength losses were cut in half. Then they not only put into effect all the other recommendations but sent their experts to Ottawa to learn more of the laundry business.

Norfolk Doctors Ask Broader Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va.—A committee from the Norfolk County Medical Society has recommended to the special charter commission an amendment to the Norfolk city charter which would make eligible for the office of health commissioner "a graduate of a recognized school of public health," whereas the charter now confines this position to a member of the medical profession.

The proposed amendment was presented by two prominent physicians who stated that their action was not prompted by the desire to change the personnel of the city health department, but to provide for the future. "Public health work," it is stated, "has been so expanded in recent years as to take in many factors which are not covered by the practice of medicine. We believe that the field should be left open to the best equipped man."

It was also explained that some of the leading health authorities in America are not physicians and would not be qualified to serve as head of the Norfolk health department under the present ordinance.

Old Brick Farmhouse Is 'Home' For 260 Energetic Jobless

Once Ramshackle Farm Near Philadelphia Run by Men Who Have Become 60 P. C. Self-Supporting During Year of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 7—A little more than a year ago a plan for extending help to homeless men came to the thought of a resident of one of this city's suburbs, but, unlike many other well-meaning plans, this one was to come to fruition, for it was accompanied by a determination to find a way for its unfoldment.

And so this month marks the first anniversary of a home for unemployed where 260 men have found, not only food and lodging, but an opportunity to repay their benefactor through useful work that contributes to the well-being of the whole group.

The Shelter For Unemployed, about a mile off the West Chester Pike at Newtown Square, was a deserted brick farmhouse in the spring of 1932, with broken windows and sagging and unpainted doors. Today it hums with activity, fresh paint, and shining windows speak of good housekeeping, and the neatly trimmed yard and flower beds tell of interested gardners. A radio musical program floats out from the opened windows, mingling with the appetizing odor of baking bread. Quiet talk and laughter come from the garden, where fresh vegetables are being gathered for supper.

The Food Gardens Association of Philadelphia is sponsoring the shelter, but it was the president of the association, Mrs. Oswald Chew of Radnor, who conceived the plan and put it into operation. The house and grounds are loaned by a trust company and Dr. Charles E. Gordon, of this city, directs the undertakings.

All work on the shelter is done by its guests, and this includes not only the upkeep, but in the beginning, meant a general overhauling and renovating, even to the installation of electric wiring. Although the association is the financial backer of the shelter, it is about 60 per cent self-supporting, according to Dr. Gordon, and is gradually bettering that figure.

No wages are paid the men who live here, but each man is expected to give his services toward the home in return for his board and lodging. There are meals to cook and all the general tasks about a farm, including the cultivation of a vegetable garden and feeding and caring for the cow and pigs. In addition to the chores around the shelters' grounds, sometimes the men go out to work for neighboring farmers in return for money or produce which the shelter uses. In this way the shelter is enabled to can and preserve fruit and vegetables for winter use.

"We make no discrimination among our men," Dr. Gordon said. "Whether they are from this State or California or Texas, we welcome them. But if each county established such a self-sufficient plan, there would be much less discontent.

"About one point we are emphatic, we are not giving charity, but merely helping the men to provide food and shelter for themselves in a way that is beneficial to them and the community."

Alabama Educator Urges Self-Respect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "Character Development Through Self-Respect" is the slogan selected by the City Board of Education for use in the public schools of Birmingham in the 1933-34 session, according to announcement by Superintendent C. B. Glenn to a meeting of city teachers.

Pointing out that the two major activities which should command the time and energy of wise teachers during the summer "are health and study of present-day economic, political and social conditions," Dr. Glenn said these two activities should contribute to the self-confidence and self-respect of the teachers.

One of the great dangers in these times, he said, is that individuals, who of necessity are forced to accept aid, either private or government, lose their self-respect. "We teachers," he added, "can do much to protect the children from this, if we, by taking thought, set up plans for it." It was with this in view, he said, that the Board of Education selected the slogan for next session.

Steel Using More Electricity

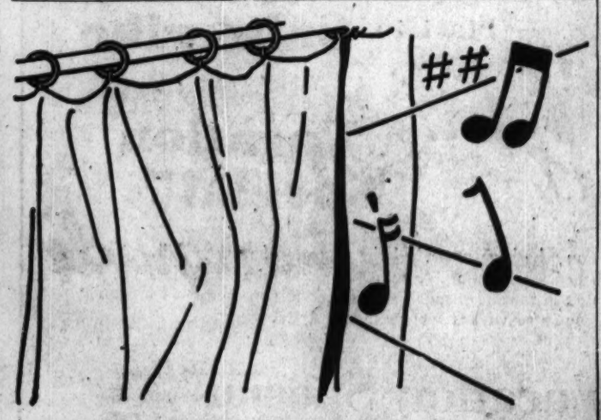
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 7—Electrical consumption in this area during the week ended June 23 was 28.8 per cent higher than in the like week of 1932 as a result of the continued upswing in steel plant operations and other industrial activity in this district.

Many Cities Seek Tennessee Power

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—A balanced program of industry and agriculture is to be undertaken in development of the Tennessee Valley, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, says.

"We plan to develop communities which will raise enough food for their own consumption and have enough industries to supply their needs," Dr. Morgan explained. "These industries should be furnished skillful accounting and business management."

Dr. Morgan said more than 100 cities, with a population of 1,000,000, in the region had asked the authority for power from dams to be under its control.



Like a Shower

EXCEPT BETTER! Kellogg's Corn Flakes help you feel cooler all day through. These delicious flakes don't "heat you up."

For comfort that lasts enjoy a bowl of Kellogg's instead of hot, heavy foods. Breakfast, lunch, the children's evening meal. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's for Koolness

KEEP A JAR IN THE BATHROOM

This is the all-purpose bathroom cleaner—for tile, porcelain, nickel and chromium fixtures. In half the time, Wright's Silver Cream will brighten every spot. Use it for keeping silver bright . . . for glassware . . . for porcelain and enameled refrigerators. Send for a free sample jar.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
79 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Domino
Cane Sugars
For better preserving
"Sweeten it with Domino"

When an Inch is Not a Small Thing

AN INCH is a small thing except, as the old proverb goes, when it's added to a man's nose.

It's the same about a tax. It may be a small thing, but it's where it's placed that's important. When a special tax is placed on one class of food stores, it means that a man's right to low-cost food is immediately impaired.

For any additional tax on food stores could be taken care of in only one way—by adding it direct to the price you pay for food.

It would prove as troublesome there as the extra inch on a man's nose.

Of course, it's easy to be philosophical about other people's troubles. But it's different when it's your own nose.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Federal Subsidy Is Advocated For Slum Clearance

Foundation to Collect and Present Data Is Also Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7—Establishment of a national planning and housing research foundation and government subsidy of slum clearance projects were the major questions before the 300 delegates at the National Conference on Slum Clearance here today.

The research foundation would be the contact body for giving information and advice to all local groups interested in improving the standards of low income groups. It is backed by the most influential members of the conference.

The government subsidy resolution was generated out of discussions, which disclosed a wide divergence of opinion on the economics of rebuilding blighted areas. Many delegates believe there is no such thing as "self-liquidating" better housing for low income groups.

The question arose with discussion by Mr. Ralph Borsodi, consulting economist of Dayton, of Dayton's plan of subsistence farms where 35 residents built their own houses, roads, fences and raise much of their own food. Mr. Borsodi thinks slum areas should be turned into public parks and the low income groups moved into "subsistence farms," around factories. He pointed out a tendency toward decentralization of cities in which factories were moving outward, making such a farm plan more and more feasible. Mr. Borsodi believes his plan is attainable without subsidy. He spoke strongly against saddling the Government, "which has subsidized industry and subsidized farms," with any further burden.

Dr. Ernest M. Fisher of the University of Michigan labeled the more elegant housing proposals as "impracticable dreams."

"Henry Ford knew what was best when he built the Model T Ford," he said. "It was built simply, had no extras and gave people transportation. That was what they wanted and what they got. He gave enjoyment to millions. I think that people who are building for the low income groups could profitably borrow his idea."

Mr. Eugene H. Klaber of the American Institute of Architects, Chicago, warned builders to be on their guard against fantastic land values in slum districts, declaring that "blighted areas are bankrupt areas."

The conference has aroused more interest than its most optimistic sponsors hoped for. Discussions are lively and participated in by almost everyone. Twice as many are here as were expected. They represent the viewpoints of social workers, architects, builders, material men and public officials.

British Insist On Full Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

Bonnet tacitly admitted that exclusion of currency matters would leave the conference very little to work upon, and he referred only in desultory fashion to the consideration of such things as wheat, wood, sugar, coal, etc.

Economic Topics Listed

While this deadlock transpired in the monetary committee, its economic counterpart under Dr. Hendrix Colijn of Holland listed various topics such as coördination of production and marketing, marks of origin and various technical subjects which still may be considered. Controversial matters like tariffs, quotas, bounties and subsidies were left open.

From the day's developments it is apparent that the attempt to save the conference has not entirely succeeded yet. The bureau's proud declaration of "firm determination to proceed with the work of the conference to the utmost possible extent and as rapidly as possible" remains an empty phrase until it is seen exactly what the scope of work can be. Only Monday can a showdown be reached.

The majority of delegates publicly protest their keen desire to see the conference continue, but there is no such eagerness behind the scenes. The present display of affection for the meeting largely springs from the desire to avoid responsibility for its breakdown.

Nobody seems ready to step frankly forward and say: "This clash between the expansionist policy of the United States and the cautious conservative policy of France was inevitable and it leaves only side issues for the conference to consider. Therefore it would be better to adjourn until a real agreed settlement on genuine issues can be worked out."

Advantages in Discussions

Some of the sincere friends of the conference see many indirect advantages in its continuance with the exchange of ideas on such topics as the most-favored-nation clause. And, indeed, all conference strategy being what post-war history has shown it to be, it is most likely that the meeting will be protracted for some time further with minor issues under discussion.

Moreover, M. Bonnet's insistence today on barring financial subjects scarcely leaves room for France's surrender on this issue which seemed possible. Unless some eleventh hour formula can be worked out, the conference seems difinitely thrust back upon its lesser details.

Even if the chief delegates depart, there may be definite value in utilizing the vast and efficient secretariat built up in London to clarify many ideas which will contribute in their individual ways to the erection of the edifice of returning prosperity and peace.

Longer Hours Urged For Women Workers

Gov. Joseph B. Ely will be asked to suspend the 72-hour limit on woman labor under the terms of an agreement between labor and textile heads made public today by Mr. John S. Lawrence, chairman of the Massachusetts division of the New England Council, to permit local mills to compete on even terms with out-of-state textiles. A letter to this effect has been sent to chambers of commerce and trade associations.

Under the surface of this move to permit woman mill workers to stay on the job up to 10 o'clock at night is found a forceful argument for uniform labor throughout the nation. Because other states have 80-hour laws for women, Massachusetts now appeals for the suspension of laws which it has set up to protect its women workers. Among those in the move to authorize the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to sanction longer hours for women is Mr. Robert Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The code to be promulgated for the cotton textile industry prescribes a maximum work week of 40 hours for individuals and 80 hours for machines, thus permitting two shifts working on 40-hour schedules. Women are at present prohibited from working after 6 p. m.

Dairy Interests Rush Coöperative Program

The executive committee of Consolidated Dairies has authorized Mr. E. H. Bancroft, its new president, and Mr. W. P. Davis, its general manager, to sign a marketing agreement with the agricultural adjustment administration at Washington. This action was taken at a meeting of the dairies yesterday, to help speed up the process of bringing federal coöperation to the New England dairy industry.

Details of the equalization of sales plan will be completed, it is stated, within the next two days and will be put into operation in payment for June milk. Under the plan each member of the Consolidated group will receive equal prices for all milk and cream. New England railroads have been asked for a reduction on milk transportation costs similar to the one that went into effect in New York recently.

Women's Bonus Opposed

PITTSBURGH, July 7 (AP)—The Women's Overseas Service League yesterday closed its annual convention with a declaration against payment of any bonus to women who served abroad during the World War. Detroit was chosen as the 1934 convention city and Miss Faustine Dennis of Washington, D. C., was elected president, succeeding Miss Shirley Farr of Chicago.

Warship Building At Sacrifice Of Schools Deplored

(Continued from Page 1)

unless a university is interested in educational experiment it should abandon its freshman and sophomore years, leaving the tuition to local institutions, which will save the student the cost of living away from home.

Three-Year Curriculum

Such a division of labor, he said, might result in the abandonment of junior and senior years in the colleges of Liberal Arts, but he would have them develop a three-year curriculum beginning with the junior year and leading to a master's degree, a curriculum of non-professional specialization in arts, literature, and science.

Local institutions, Dr. Hutchins continued, should not prepare for universities but should give "terminal work" preparing their students, "for life." A three or four-year period created by the union of the last years of high school and the first years of college is the best place in which to give this instruction, in the opinion of Dr. Hutchins. They, or paralleled institutions, should construct courses of study of a sub-professional business, technical, or home-making variety to take care of the students who do not want general education alone.

Dr. Hutchins would begin the high school with the seventh grade. In this way he would provide education extending through the eighteenth or twentieth year of the student and leave to the university advancement of knowledge.

"I venture to say that there is not a single university in the United States that will answer to any rational definition of a university," declared Dr. Hutchins. "Local government requires radical revision. The system of taxation needs thorough overhauling. School boards should be reconstructed or exterminated, and the school should be taken out of politics.

"The relationship of federal, state and local governments to education must be more adequately defined. But we as educators cannot demand these things on behalf of education, unless we have a system that can be understood and defended. You will say that such a system as I have outlined will be enormously expensive and we cannot get the money for the one we have. My answer is that we cannot get the money for the one we have because it is a bewildering and incomprehensible maze. If we can present to the country an intelligible program, we can get the money to support it. If we shrink from the task of clarification, we may find taken from us even that which we have."

"Personal creative activity," will be the aim of the national commission on the enrichment of adult life, according to its chairman, Mr. James A. Moyer of Boston, who said that the present is a suitable time to discover education and recreation which will provide beneficial use of leisure.

New courses in history, geography, and social science are teaching children how to be world citizens, said Miss Annie C. Woodward of Somerville, Mass., chairman of the international relations committee. South Dakota and Kansas have instituted state-wide courses in schools dealing with internatiinal relations, Miss Woodward reported, and in Ithaca, N. Y., and Denver, Colo., ninth-grade courses are being given in economic problems and governmental civics.

International Work

New textbooks, she reported, are helping along international instruction as are special school projects such as the Los Angeles program for the celebration of special days, an annual oratorical contest on world friendship, the exchange of portfolios between 80 schools and those of other lands, the study of the League of Nations and a federation of world friendship clubs including 3000 boys and girls.

The plea of the Chicago schoolteachers was heard in the representative assembly on a motion by Mr. H. V. Holloway of Dover, Del., state superintendent of schools. Mr. John M. Fewkes, chairman of the volunteer emergency commission of Chicago school-teachers, told the convention that salaries have been unpaid since the first of January, and that extra-legal bodies, in seeking curtailment of public expenditure, have directed their attack especially upon the schools.

"I know that you are a national organization and that you cannot pay official attention to our small concerns, but I trust that you will return home realizing that the Chicago problem is a national one," said Mr. Fewkes.

Mr. Ickes drew a picture of a humbled people, ready, after a futile scramble for contentment through attainment of material power, to be educated to a more spiritual interpretation of life.

"When we have time to stop to think of them," he said, "we are proud of our schools, our universities, and our art galleries. But how few of us have any real concern for the things of the spirit, for the graces of life?"

The speech by Mr. Ickes had special significance for the convention since the United States office of education is in the Department of the Interior and the recent transfer to that department of the federal board of vocational education from its former berth in the Department of Agriculture has raised the hopes of the school people for a proposed federal department of education.

Issue of Schools

Mr. Ickes acknowledged that "the most important question requiring an answer today at the hands of the American people is, What are we going to do about our schools." He asserted that "if at this critical stage we continue to deny educational opportunities to literally millions of our children, our country will suffer when those millions, grown shortly to be uneducated men and women, are called upon to undertake the responsibilities of government." And he set as the goal not mere literacy, but that "every person in this country should be educated to his fullest possible capacity."

Explaining that he did not mean that every child should have a college course and perhaps go on for a higher degree, Mr. Ickes declared, "Every child should be given every possible opportunity in the schools to unfold to his utmost intellectual and spiritual capacity regardless of where along the long road of education that means that any particular child should stop."

With respect to economy, Mr. Ickes said: "Economy in other directions for the sake of maintaining and improving our educational facilities would be only common sense. Here is the last place where we should economize and the first where we should increase our outlay. Our chief interest as a government is education, and unwise economy that will cut at the roots of our system of free and universal education may prove to be a fatal economy. To be great and noble and free, America must be educated."

Jessie Gray, teacher, Philadelphia, Penna., was elected president, defeating Anna Laura Force, principal, Lake Junior High School, Denver, Colo.

Already there are two candidates for next year's presidency, Mr. Orville C. Pratt of Spokane, Wash., and Mr. W. H. Holmes of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The friends of Mr. Henry Lester Smith of Indiana University and of Mr. Joseph H. Saunders of Newport News, Va., are also urging them to enter the race.

Mr. J. W. Crabtree has been re-elected secretary of the association. A nineteenth department has been created by the board of directors, one on art education.

Hitlerist Radiocasts Protested by Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 7—The Austrian legation in Berlin has been instructed to make a vigorous protest to the German Government against provocative propaganda radiocast by Bavarian radio stations, addressed chiefly to Austrian people and allegedly inciting Austrian Hitlerites to fight the Dollfuss Government with lawlessness and revolution.

The Austrian semi-official Ravag made a similar protest before the president and secretary of the World Radio Union, whose headquarters are at Geneva, requesting the immediate intervention of this organization for the purpose of inducing Germany to cease broadcasting a series of Austrian lectures which a Munich radio station has announced, on the ground that such agitation violates obligations accepted by members of the International Radio Union.

Platt Amendment Rated as Failure In Institute Talk

Disregard of Obligation on Loans Charged to U. S. Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—Charging that the Platt Amendment for American intervention in Cuba had been one of the most extraordinary failures in the field of international law, Señor H. Portel Vilá, Havana University, Cuba, told members of the Second Seminar Conference on Hispanic American Affairs at the George Washington University, here July 5, and that no public order existed at all in Cuba.

Señor Vilá further declared if the obligations devolving upon the United States as the result of the Platt Amendment regarding lives, public order and property have been disregarded, there still remains another obligation which the United States imposed on Cuba under this amendment and which it has failed to observe.

"I mean," he said "the obligation embodied in the second article of the amendment regarding loans, and which reads: 'Cuba shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the Island, after defraying current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.'

"When Machado was elected (President) Cuba had a funded public debt of some $97,000,000, and now the funded public debt amounts to more than $180,000,000, with an unfunded debt, the result of accumulated deficits, amounting to some $60,000,000," the speaker asserted.

Lists Change in Policies

Señor Vilá declared that every Cuban government has had a special allied interest in the United States. He named the Speyer banking group, the Morgan interests, and the National City Bank, all of New York. He further said that there have been as many American policies toward Cuba as there had been Cuban Secretaries of State and United States ambassadors in Havana. He listed among the policies those of "strong advice, preventative intervention, sanctity of existing governments, landing of marines, not landing of marines, and finally the Stimson "hands off" policy.

Reviewing other troubles that had upset the Cuban people, Señor Vilá launched into the coming of President Machado, handling him without gloves. He told of the President's gaining the friendship of the National City Bank of New York, the making of a huge loan for public works improvements, the changing of the President's term in office, the transformation of the army into a powerful political machine, the fight with students of the Havana University, the organization of a secret police and the establishment of what Senator Borah was declared to have called a "government of assassination."

"Cuba," Señor Vilá said, referring to that part of the Platt Amendment supposedly preventing certain contracts for public debt, "was heavily taxed when Machado was inaugurated. The days of easy wealth were gone. . . . However, Machado put into execution his plan for public works and hastened its completion to a point when the special revenues could not meet the regular payments of the works, and it was necessary to borrow money for it. . . . Machado did not pay any attention to economists, neither did the State Department of the United States nor American bankers. Machado's attitude could be explained on the grounds that he was pushing forward his plan so that he could distribute jobs and produce artificial prosperity. To that end Cuba borrowed some $100,000,000."

Huge Credit Operations

Señor Vilá declared that the American Department of State and American bankers did not find any fault with those credit operations. "You," he said, "can judge of the grounds I have to talk about economic madness when I tell you that on July 1, 1932, Cuba had to pay, on account of loans for public works contracted under the Machado régime, $50,070,591. If you add the interest and sinking funds of former loans, the salaries of public employees and so forth, the amount seems even more incredible for a country with 4,000,000 inhabitants."

Closing, Señor Vilá expressed the opinion that if it is true that Cuban people, at least partially, lack self-confidence, it is not less certain that they distrust the United States, that they have some grounds to lack confidence in the sincerity of its views regarding Cuba, "the country of contrasts upon which American influence has spread all the modern uses, mechanical improvements and habits of comfort so closely attached to American civilization, and at the same time earnestly trying to destroy among Cubans the possibility of self-determination, also a very distinctive characteristic of American civilization."

Ruddigore for Summer Fare

★ ★ ★

New Gilbert and Sullivan Release Leads Small But Exceptional Record List

★ ★ ★

RELEASE of the recordings of Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, "Ruddigore," or "The Witch's Curse," this month is particularly timely since they should afford good hot weather fare for record lovers. "Ruddigore" was produced in London on Jan. 22, 1887, on the wave of success following "The Mikado" and ran for eight months through the hot weather and the counter attractions of the Jubilee Year celebrations for Queen Victoria, which were, indeed, no slight drawbacks.

The operetta follows through tuneful music to a happy ending—the release of the Ruddigore house from a career of crime which a witch's curse had placed upon one of its earlier members. The singers, chorus and orchestra are under the direction of Rupert D'Oyly Carte, younger son of Richard D'Oyly Carte, original producer of many Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. The orchestra is under the baton of Malcolm Sargent. The singing is excellent. For convenience in following the operetta a libretto comes with the album.

Gilbert-Sullivan: "Ruddigore," or "The Witch's Curse," performed by soloists, chorus and orchestra under the direction of Rupert D'Oyly Carte. Orchestra conducted by Malcolm Sargent. Nine 12-inch Victor records in album with libretto.

Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole, for Violin and Orchestra, played by Henri Merckel and members of the Pasdeloup Orchestra, Piero Coppola, conductor. Victor record. One of the best versions of this symphonic favorite that we have heard. The work was first introduced by Pablo Sarasate, the noted violinist. While strongly characteristic, the work has none of the tango influence which seems to mark so much Spanish music.

Wagner: Die Feen (The Fairies) Overture, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Albert Coates, conductor, Victor record. This is from the second opera that Wagner composed but which was never performed. Perhaps even Wagner may have wished to forget it. It shows traces of the Wagner that is to come in reminiscent passages.

Schubert: Symphony in B Minor (Unfinished), played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Three sides of two 12in. Victor program transcriptions (long playing records). The score of this symphony was discovered in a trunk in an attic in Vienna. The missing portion comes where the music pauses and strong chords are played leading into the remainder of the recovered score. The Philadelphia Orchestra is heard to perfection.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Wagner: Good Friday Music, from Parsifal, played by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. H. M. V. record. Broad, smooth and flowing to the last note, which vanishes in the distance.

Brahms: Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5 and 6, played by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Hertz, conductor. H. M. V. 10-inch record.

Strauss: Perpetuum Mobile, played by Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, Willem Mengelberg, conductor; **Tchaikovsky: Cossack Dance, from Mazeppa,** played by Hallé Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. Columbia record. Both are very good.

Wagner: Liebestod, from Tristan and Isolde, played by Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. Well played, though the recording is a little rough in spots.

Fiotow: Overture to Martha, played by Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. Good, cheerful music.

Strauss: Delirien: Concert Waltz, played by Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. A little loud and hard on fiber needles.

Debussy: La Mer (The Sea), Paris Conservatoire Orchestra. H. M. V. foreign list. A really beautiful performance.

Piano

Beethoven: "Moonlight" Sonata, played by Mark Hambourg. Two H. M. V. records. The composer's "Nel Cor piu" is on the fourth side. Well heard.

Chopin: Ballade in A Flat, played by Ignaz Friedman. Columbia record. Cortot's rendering of this piece is preferred though Friedman's playing is brilliant.

Schumann: Sonata, Op. 22, played by Mischa Levitzki. Two disks. H. M. V. foreign list. Recorded for the first time and admirably played.

Chopin: Prelude in C Minor, and Debussy: Clair de Lune, played by John Hunt on Neo-Bechstein piano. In place of the ordinary soundboard this piano has a series of 16 microphones, one to every five notes of the instrument. These microphones are placed above the strings and are connected to an amplifier built into the piano and reproducing through a loudspeaker. The low notes have an added richness and the high ones a bell-like resonance. The possibilities of this German invention are well shown in both pieces, particularly the Prelude, which Mr. Hunt closes with a chord sounding like an organ. H. M. V. recording.

Violoncello

Le Cygne (The Swan) and Meditation, from Thais, played by Arnold Foldesy with piano accompaniment. Decca record. Both beautifully played and well recorded.

Vocal

Verdi: Celeste Aida-Aida and Bizet: Je crois entendre encore, from The Pearl Fishers, sung by Enrico Caruso, tenor. H. M. V. record. This is another electrical "re-dubbing" of an old disk by Mr. Caruso. Not everyone likes Caruso on the gramophone as often his powerful voice is too much for it.

Handel: Ombre mai fu, from Xerxes, and Donizetti: Una Furtiva Lacrima, from L'Elisir d'Amore, sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor. H. M. V. record. Mr. Gigli's beautiful tenor voice comes out wonderfully.

Dan Malone, tenor. H. M. V. record. A well-produced curiosity is this record of a new Irish tenor singing a duet with himself. His voice reminds one of John McCormack, but as yet without the other's excellent production.

Jessie, the Flowers of Dunblane, and Annie Laurie, sung by John Hislop, operatic tenor. H. M. V. record. Mr. Hislop turns to lighter music here.

Night Brings Me You and Song, sung by Frank Titterton, tenor, with harp accompaniment. Decca record. Two light songs.

Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind and Come Away, Death, O Mistress Mine, sung by Derek Oldham, tenor. H. M. V. record. Two of Quiller's Shakespeare songs, both with violin, cello and piano accompaniment.

Gold Bloc Criticized

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—The officially inspired Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz charges that the gold bloc at the World Economic Conference is exhibiting "a Shylock spirit" in refusing to see the viewpoint of President Roosevelt. "France, Switzerland and Holland are showing at least as intransigent an attitude regarding the cardinal questions of setting their respective houses in order as the United States," the paper says.

Racing Forecast Contests Dropped In London Papers

Violation of Betting Law Shown—Costly Strife Wearies Publishers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—Big money prizes for forecasts of results of races are expected to disappear from English newspapers as a sequel to an announcement of four leading mass circulation journals here today.

The News Chronicle, Daily Express, Daily Herald and Daily Mail all state prominently they are discontinuing this type of competition in consequence of having been advised by the Home Office authorities that they contravene laws against betting.

The two first-named papers have withdrawn forecasting competitions without reserve. The last two add that further announcement will be made shortly.

The decision follows court action against a Sheffield paper in which judgment was obtained against a profiteer for inviting readers to take part in competitions of this kind.

Recently there have been signs of the newspapers themselves wearying of the constant effort to find some new bait wherewith to increase circulation. The News Chronicle opened the campaign with an offer to abandon its large money prize competitions if other journals would do the same. The next day the Express, under the caption "Newspapers Should Compete—on News," accepted the proposal with the same proviso. The other journals, however, have not responded to the offer.

Both the Herald and the Express have just reached a circulation of 2,000,000 a day as a result of these big money prizes. The Daily Mail is not far behind and the News Chronicle is well over 1,000,000.

The system has resulted in the emergence of professional solutionists and a number of periodicals are devoted solely to providing solutions for readers. There are even special machines for cutting coupons by the thousands out of newspapers, the rest of which are thrown away unread. One individual will often send many thousand entries to a competition in the hope of winning a prize which often amounts to £10,000.

The announcement made is regarded as the first stage in removing what most people here regard as a most serious abuse, and it is hoped the newspapers themselves will now accept the lead given by the News Chronicle and Express without waiting for legislation.

Two New England Flags Presented to Cathedral

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Flags of two New England states are among the 12 already placed in the triforium gallery of the great choir and sanctuary of Washington Cathedral.

The Connecticut State flag was presented by the church club of that State. The Vermont flag was given in honor of Admiral George Dewey, by his grand-newphew, John R. McLean 2d.

Bishop James E. Freeman said flags of all 48 states were expected to be in place in time for the dedication of the great choir next fall.

Hekking Goes to Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7—Prof. Gerard Hekking, distinguished cellist of the Paris Conservatory of Music, began his work as guest instructor at the Eastman School of Music here July 3. This is his first visit to the United States. Professor Hekking will remain in Rochester all summer.

Burned Toys Replaced By Junior Red Cross

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Relief workers in the Auburn and Ellsworth fire disasters will turn next week to replacing playthings left in the flames by fleeing children.

The Junior Red Cross announced that parties will be held in each city, and toys gathered throughout the East will be distributed. Ellsworth children will receive their gifts Monday afternoon, those in Auburn the following day. Among the cities in which the toys were collected were Bridgeport, Conn.; Portland, Maine; Middleboro and Boston, Mass., and Concord, N. H. The Boston Junior Red Cross chapter sent $50 in cash as well as several hundred toys and books.

Cabinet Members Resign

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 7 (By U. P.) — Three Cabinet members, the Ministers of Interior, Justice and Public Works, presented their resignations to President Alessandri July 5. The Chief Executive refused to accept them for the time being.

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Indian Museum Stands in Area Rich in Memories of Other Days

Little Massachusetts Community, Once a Shaker Village, Also Shows Fruit Lands With Its Literary Associations

By HAROLD WINSLOW JOYCE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a morning early in May that we set out on our pilgrimage to the little town of Harvard, Massachusetts, lying some 35 miles northwest of Boston.

The town was our general objective. Our particular quest, however, was to see for ourselves the little triad of buildings which nestle on the slope of Prospect Hill. Here it is that Miss Clara Endicott Sears, of Boston and Harvard, through her three museums, has rolled back for us the mists of the years.

No longer need you rely for your images of times long gone by, on accounts buried in dusty histories, for when you step over the threshold of the old Shaker House you are actually back among that quiet, humble folk; when you raise the rusty latch and push open the door of Fruitlands you step back almost 100 years; and as you pause on the half mill stone which forms the door rock to the American Indian Museum, that strange race of red men which you have seen but dimly through the mists, now lives before your very eyes.

But we are somewhat ahead of our story, so let us start out together from Boston. It is Route 2, so the man at the filling station tells us, a black road, a bit hubbly, but we have the day before us and we rather welcome a leisurely drive.

Traffic Lights Behind

It is one of those mornings such as that lovable old character, David Harum, described as one that "liberals up your mind." So let's wash ours clear of everything but the joy of living. We're already getting out into the country, the curbings and traffic lights are behind us, and ahead winds a strip of road, lined on both sides by fresh green bushes that straggle down unkempt to meet the roadway. The expectancy of spring is in the very air; there is that indescribable hum of things growing. Over the tumbled stone-walls the glorious rose-pink of the apple buds will soon burst into that alabaster beauty which fades all too soon.

Here we are in Concord; drive slowly, it is the town of delightful doorways. As we swing the corner to the left, there in the village green stands a monument—the town's memorial to her sons in the Great War, their names on a bronze tablet and below we read Emerson's lines:

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to Man.
When Duty whispers low, thou must,
The Youth replies, I can."

It is early morning and the town is just beginning to bestir itself. Over the lowlands of the Concord and Assabet Rivers the swamp maples are fringed with red. Drive slowly; your mind is at peace, listening to the overtones of the birds trying out for the spring festival, singing just for the joy of it.

Acton now; the gates are down for the morning train; don't fret, there's McNiff's blacksmith shop across the way, weather-beaten and business-beaten, yet there's a clang of hammering—perhaps they are still fashioning horse-shoes. Remember, we are making this pilgrimage to get away from the Present and back to the Past, so do not try to rush; rather let the road lead you. On every side are signs of industry—not belching mills—but hard hand-work, piled cordwood, lands being made ready to sow.

We have left Acton, and are now in Boxboro. Let's stop and inquire the way, perhaps get a dozen eggs—hospitable folk—maybe a bunch or two of asparagus. The sign reads, "Asparagus, Wholesale and Retale."

Either Way to Harvard

Now we are at a fork in the road; the sign tells us, "Either Way to Harvard." The one to the left is level, the other bears right, up the hill; don't hesitate, take the road up the hill (not bad instruction for anyone's life). It is a steady climb, around to the right, still up and then—Nature whips out before your eyes a panorama of slope and valley and far-away mountains. You are at the top of Prospect Hill. Below you is the Nashua Valley, austere Wachusett beyond and in the far distance the White Mountains.

Perhaps you have been unaware until now that we have been climbing gradually since leaving Boston, but instinctively you stop; the sweep and glory of the view holds you.

A bit farther down the road we turn at the sign "Fruitlands," down a steep winding road and there before us lies the little group of buildings we have come to see. Directly at our right stands a bronze statue, heroic size, of an Indian brave with drawn bow pointed skyward. It is "He-Who-Shoots-the-Stars" — the outpost of the Indian Museum lying just behind. Across the way stands Shaker House, in quiet gray. But let us park at the foot of the hill and first visit Fruitlands, a rambling reddish-brown building, sheltered by friendly elms.

It is not our purpose here to give you a studied picture of what we find of education and interest as we wander through these buildings, but, rather, mind snap-shots which we hope will arouse in you the urge to journey to "Prospect" and we assure you that your first visit will be but the forerunner of many more to follow.

But while we've been talking we have come through the little entry of Fruitlands and are now standing in the small dining room where this little colony of thinkers and philosophers entertained as guests such congenial spirits as Thoreau, Emerson and Hawthorne. Here it is, we learn, that in 1843 A. Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane gathered about them a group of thinkers—fantastics, if you will, but searchers after truth. Their quest was a "New Eden," as they termed it, and they named their dwelling "Fruitlands," for as one of their number said, "fruit was to be the principal staple of daily food and to be cultivated on the farm." . . .

Left Heritage Behind

It is immaterial to our purposes here that this little colony dwindled and finally dissolved. But unknowingly, they left behind a heritage of charm which Miss Sears has preserved for us in these quiet restful rooms.

Whether it be the crude plowshare that we see in the adjoining room with the ox-yoke hung on the wall above it, or whether it be the scoured and worn pine boards of the floors, or the hand-hewn refectory table, with its sturdy benches drawn up at either side, or the ample fireplaces, or the knowledge that right here in this very room, Thoreau, Hawthorne and Emerson talked of this and that, yes, perhaps in that chair by your side, Emerson chatted, one lean leg crossed over the other, while Louisa Alcott played at dolls by his side; whatever it may be, you find yourself speaking instinctively in lowered tones, as though you would pay respect to these great minds.

Reluctantly, we step out into the bright spring sunshine and walk slowly up the hill to the Indian Museum. In this sturdy little building, originally the village school of Harvard, where Louisa Alcott learned her letters, and recently moved to its present location, Miss Sears has housed her collection of Indian treasures.

Passing through the small entry, the former woodshed of the village school, we enter the museum. On the floor are engraved the strange symbols and characters of the Indian mythology, such as the turtle, the bear, the mud puppy, and separating these symbols are lines radiating from the center of the room depicting the rays of the sun. In the center rests a huge boulder signifying to the Indian stability. Locked within all rocks, their belief taught, was a helpful, friendly spirit.

Against the farther wall is the scene, in life-like figures, of King Philip's historic visit to the Medicine Man on Mt. Wauchusett, where unmistakable signs pointed his course to war on the whites, who he believed, had poisoned his brother. You doubtless have read of this in your early history, probably forgotten it, but never will this scene fade from your memory.

On the sloping ceiling above us hang a bright array of shields, skins stretched over hoops, gayly colored used in their war dances. In glass cases nearby, we see sinister weapons, tomahawks, scalping knives, arrowheads of stone and of steel, together with the more domestic implements of corn grinding pestles, exquisite beaded bags, papoose carriers, moccasins and blankets.

In the adjoining room is another historic scene, this time at Redemption Rock on Mt. Wachusett, depicting Samuel Hoar, of Concord, paying over to King Philip, the ransom for the return of Mrs. Rawlinson. Remember it? Probably not, but you will never forget it now.

At our left is another scene which Miss Sears has added this spring to her collection. To us, it is the most fascinating of all, a typical Indian village, which might well have been located right here on the slope of Prospect Hill. Its detail is fascinating, with its perfectly modeled little figures, some six inches tall. The scene, behind glass, is enacted against a background of a half-hollow cylinder 5½ feet in diameter and some 3 feet in height. This curved background, painted in oils, shows the hills to the west of Harvard with Mt. Wachusetts in the hazy, purplish distance.

In the foreground, we see a rough piece of land from which the timber has been cleared, with here and there raw stumps sticking up and the whole land sloping gradually to a stream in the background. The time of year is autumn, and pictured in realistic fashion are the sear browns and yellows, the withered leaves and the dry leafless bushes.

At either side of the picture, two giant Norway pines stand stiff and gaunt, their gnarled and crooked branches forming a frame for the scene. Squatting by these trees are two huts, one thatched with mats of rushes from the neighboring swamp, the other covered with strips of bark. We always thought that Indians lived in tepees, but we are informed that this was only true of the western tribes who were mostly on the march and so carried their tepees with them. Indians in the New England section, it seems, lived in dome-shaped huts, formed by bowed saplings over which they placed thatching. These were built with one door and an opening in the roof through which the smoke curled.

Fashioning Dugout

By the side of one of these huts two braves are fashioning a dugout from a huge log while nearby a squaw is busy weaving a basket. Across the clearing a redskin hunter is approaching, his bow and arrow hanging by his side and over his shoulders a deer is slung. A short distance away a little Indian girl is at play, while emerging from the forest in the background, and approaching up the hill toward the village, a band of warriors is returning, apparently, from some scouting expedition.

Seldom, have we observed work which called for the exercise of such ingenuity, vivid imagination and a true sense of art and proportion as does this lifelike scene. We find it rather difficult, in our description, to do justice to the charm and realism displayed in this truly wonderful bit of artistry. There is nothing like it in this country, and to Mr. Pitman and Professor Guernsey, who fashioned it for Miss Sears, in their studio at Cambridge, we are indebted for bringing to life so vividly scenes that are growing dimmer as the years go on. And now let's step across the way to the old Shaker House. It is a severe little building but graceful in its very simplicity. Around it, stern, stone posts supporting fence rails stand like sentinels on guard, save where a flight of stone steps lead you to the door.

Through the little entry you glimpse a room beyond, from whose walls look down portraits of the elders and eldresses of that strange little group of men and women who asked only that they be let alone to live their lives as their faith and belief directed.

Everything about the house is immaculate, and in precise orderliness, from the huge scoured brass kettles in the kitchen to the straight, unyielding chairs of the living room. In this atmosphere you still seem to hear a whispered command, "There is work to do," which is borne out by their posted rules, "rise for breakfast at half past six in the summer and half past seven in the winter.

They worked, this quiet simple folk; they gave full measure, and expected full measure in return. And their work was with their heads as well as their hands, as witness the ingenious devices scattered here and there about the house. In a little room apart are the implements they used in the preparation of herbs and tonics, crude machines, to be sure, but whose effectiveness and practicability are at once apparent. On a neighboring wall hangs an implement for cutting nails from iron, rolled out to the proper thickness, a vast improvement over the wrought iron nails. Over there is a crude buzz-saw which Sister Babbett developed and gave to the world of industry. She it was who, urged by the early promptings of mass production, conceived the idea of the double spinning wheel and the records show that late in life she was at work on a set of false teeth, the first model of which she had already worked out in wax.

One feels that here is a people bigger than the confines of this little house, fascinating as it is, so let us take our way to their settlement in Harvard, where they located 150 years ago, and where they made their homes until 1920, when they moved quietly away to join their friends in other colonies, which flourish today in many sections of the country.

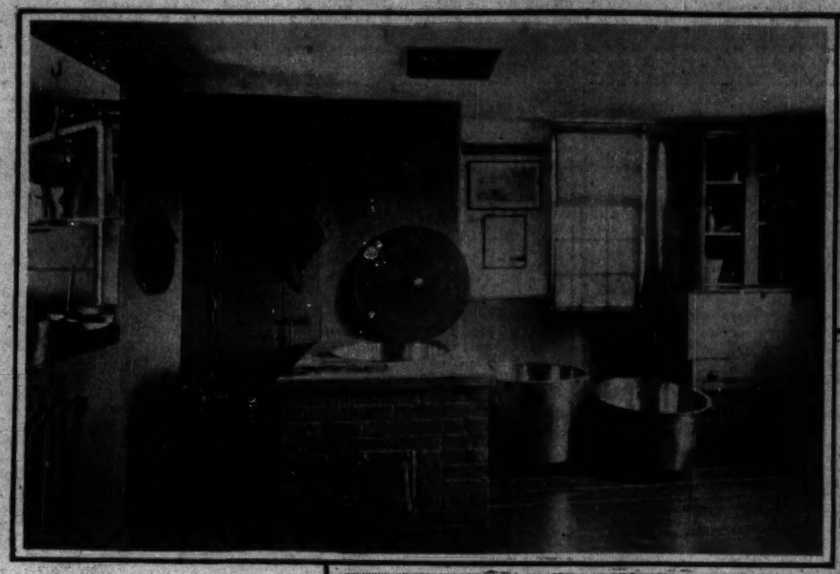
We must hurry, for already the day is waning. It is but a few miles from here that we find the easily recognized, sturdy architecture of their buildings, already ear-marked by the stone posts and fence rails, the massive granite blocks upholding their buildings, the grace and delicateness of the iron railings beside the stone steps leading to their dwellings. It is a deserted village now, except where some family has taken up its abode, and we see, strangely incongruous, children playing about their doorsteps.

Here is one of their barns, all of granite and we wonder, with their lack of modern machinery, how they hoisted those huge blocks one upon the other. Again we see their long-headedness in erecting their dwellings and shops against the side of a hill, thereby saving excavating. Furthermore, these were buildings for permanence. Here we find their workshops, their community houses, their drying building for herbs, with its perforated steel floor, the buildings all of granite. They have gone along; there seems a hush about the buildings; you feel as though you were trespassing as you peer in through their windows.

And now we must be going, it is late, but before we go let us walk together as they did at the close of each day, up the long lane bordered by tall sugar maples, that leads to their place of worship on the Hill of Zion. At the end of the lane there is a steep pitch to the summit of the little hill among the pines. It is quiet here, the late afternoon sun filters through the trees, and the air is heavy with the incense of the redolent pine needles that lie thick beneath our feet. A rude wooden fence hems in their temple of worship, and except for the green of the pines overhead, there are no other bounds; you feel a friendly welcome here.

Whatever the beliefs of this group of earnest people, they held within themselves a perfect image of beauty and peace and this heritage they have passed along to you and to me. And we need it, in this hurly-burly world.

Rescued From Oblivion to Form Three Unique Museums



All photos The Christian Science Monitor

OLD SHAKER HOUSE, AMERICAN INDIAN MUSEUM AND FRUITLANDS

Upper Left—Kitchen in Old Shaker House Showing Copper Kettle in Which Were Dyed the Many Fabrics for Which the Shakers Were Famous. Upper Right—Oldest House in Shaker Village, Transported to Prospect Hill by Clara Endicott Sears to Form One of Three Unique Museums Located There. Lower—Fruitlands, the Sturdy Old Pioneer House to Which Came Bronson Alcott in 1843, and Other Philosophers.

Start on Columbia Basin Plan Awaits Roosevelt's Final Word

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 7—Definite steps have been taken by state officials to assure the Federal Government that the State will cooperate in starting work on the Columbia Basin project.

The state unemployment relief commission has allotted $377,000 for preliminary work on the Grand Coulee Dam, a part of the basin project, to make it possible to get $60,000,000 from the Federal Government for construction purposes.

The unemployment commission has $10,000,000 to be spent to provide employment. The fund has not yet been derived from the sale of bonds authorized by the Legislature, but will be shortly. The State has no other large bonded indebtedness and officials feel sure the bonds will find a ready market.

State Showing Good Faith

By assuring the Federal Government that money will be available to complete preliminary work, the State is making the last official gesture necessary to convince President Roosevelt of the State's good faith, says Senator C. C. Dill. Under present plans the State must pay this cost before a license will be received from the Government to build the dam and power plant.

The next step in the program will be authorization from the Federal Government to finance the dam under provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Mr. Dill says. The action is certain, the Senator says, as President Roosevelt has committed himself to the Grand Coulee project.

Preliminary work will be carried on this summer, giving work to several hundred workers. Actual construction of the dam will not begin until next spring, Mr. Dill believes. It will take four years to build the dam.

Self-Liquidating Project

When completed, the Columbia Basin project will bring under cultivation 1,883,000 acres of land. The Grand Coulee part of the project is the only one which is definitely self-liquidating, as electrical energy generated at the dam is expected to pay all costs of construction. About 2,000,000 horse power will be generated by the completed dam project.

The unit cared for under present plans is only a part of the dam proposed for eventual construction. The original dam was considerably higher and cost about three times as much as the dam now planned. The height was cut down on the suggestion of President Roosevelt to lower costs now. The proposed low-level dam will be built so that its height may be increased when conditions warrant.

Hydroelectric Project To Give Employment For Hundreds of Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—All north central Washington was elated with the announcement from Olympia that an allocation of $377,000 in state funds for preliminary engineering work under the new $10,000,000 state bond issue for emergency relief had been made for preliminary construction work preparing for the first $60,000,000 unit of the proposed $260,000,000 Grand Coulee hydroelectric project on the Columbia River at the head of the Grand Coulee about 70 miles east of here.

Mr. Rufus Woods, member of the Columbia Basin commission and and one of the promoters of the Grand Coulee program, announced that this action on the part of the State clears the way for actual construction on the dam.

Senator C. C. Dill said that the preliminary engineering work will be completed by March 1, 1934, and forecast that actual construction on the dam will be gotten under way next spring, furnishing employment to several thousand men.

Bulgaria Finds Subsidy to Trade Earns No Profit

Farming Brings Wealth But Gets Little Aid; Policy to Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Statistics just published in the paper of the Bulgarian Government graphically illustrate how costly is the attempt to build up a "native industry" in the agricultural countries of southeast Europe.

Proportionally 500 times more money is spent by the Bulgarian state on industry than on agriculture, it is pointed out. The agriculturists produce most of Bulgaria's wealth and supply practically all of the country's exports. Yet, the 750,000 families engaged in agriculture receive only 300,000,000 levs from the state in the way of aid, instructor, finding markets, improving conditions, etc., while 1,000,000,000 levs is given to encourage industry which produces no articles for export, and gives work to only 10,000 families. Agriculturists get 400 levs ($3) a family in the way of general improvement, and the industrial workers 100,000 levs a family.

A similar situation exists in other agricultural countries in this part of Europe. But now the crisis is bringing about a revision of this policy. Native industry has proved a burden rather than a help.

Economists are trying to rearrange the system of trade so that peasant countries may buy cheap manufactured goods from abroad and sell their agricultural produce at a reasonable price abroad.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Are You a Good Camper?

Here Are Practical Helps

By MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

WHAT one takes on a camping trip in the open depends, of course, upon the tastes of the individuals concerned, upon the number in the party, and their experience. Children are taken quite frequently on these trips, and enjoy the freedom—preferably not very little children, however. The beaches of the camps in the Adirondack Forest Preserve and most other public camp sites are safe for boys and girls who are old enough to fend for themselves.

Our preparations for the adventure were greatly simplified because my methodical husband had saved the list of what he had taken on his previous camping trip. He checked over this with the utmost care, adding only a very few things which he felt sure would repay us for their handling. He enjoyed assembling the equipment, which had been stowed away in his camp closet in the cellar, and packed it in the space afforded by removing the back seat of the car.

Women have a tendency to take too much on such trips, it appears, and have to learn to get along with little.

"The fewer unnecessary things we have the easier it will be," my husband kept repeating as he firmly rejected this and that which I thought would be just the thing. Later, I discovered that he was right. Even with the elimination of all nonessentials there was a goodly amount to be stored inside the car. (We have no box outside and did not wish to expose anything to a possible shower by fastening it to the running board.) But by removing the seat and packing carefully, everything went into the rear section without obstructing the rear window view. What we took is listed herewith. (Explanations follow list.)

Tent.
Extra tent flap.
Tent pegs.
Strip of carpet.
2 folding cots.
2 camp mattresses.
6 woolen blankets.
2 folding chairs.
Folding table.
Gasoline stove.
Gallon tin container for gasoline.
Funnel and tin can for use in filling stove.
Ax.
Shovel.
Heavy rope.
Safety matches.
Old piece of oilcloth or canvas.
2 flashlights.
Pound of four-penny nails.
Old whisk broom.
Enamel wash basin.
Soap for toilet and washing.
Chloride of lime.
"Grub box" (described in Part III).
Enamel dishes.
Cutlery.
Utensils.
2 can openers; one with corkscrew.
Abrasives, as copper wool and a can of scouring powder.
6 clothespins.
3 dishtowels.
3 cotton bags for dish cloths.
Towels, 2 bath and 2 face.
Sheets, four, double.
Pillowslips, four.

Selecting a Tent

In selecting a tent among the many kinds on the market, one should look for strength of structure, ventilation, for protection from dampness and insects, and convenience. Ours accommodates only two cots, with space between, but it is highly satisfactory. Its most comfortable feature is its netting front, entirely across the entrance formed by a zipper slide six feet high to permit easy coming and going. This, with a double window of netting in the back, affords excellent ventilation and makes the tent practically insect-proof.

Another good feature is its lack of center prop which in most tents one must constantly avoid bumping into: the tent is supported by a metal framework at the sides, which folds neatly into a bag about four feet long. The canvas flap which would ordinarily inclose the front forms the roof of the "porch" when extended horizontally and supported by part of the framework. A side flap which comes with the tent may be snapped on the side of the porch exposed to the storms, and the extra flap recommended is very useful on the opposite side as a protection when it rains steadily—as it sometimes does, of course, for hours!

The tent has withstood some severe storms and heavy rainfall without leaking a drop, or becoming unsteady. The inexperienced often make the mistake of placing the tent as they would a house, with the front commanding the best view. As a matter of fact, the tent is primarily for shelter at night and in inclement weather, as campers ordinarily spend their time out of doors. The tent, therefore, should be pitched so as to resist sudden gusts of wind and heavy showers, on the theory of carrying an umbrella, with its broad, solid back braced against the side from which storms frequently come. The tent which opens upon a sizable lake invites opportunity for becoming suddenly uprooted as the wind sweeps up during a storm.

Tents as a rule resist the rain unless one touches the inside surface with a moist palm, which invites the moisture through. The tent pegs of metal are used to anchor the structure to the ground, by hooking their curved tops into large eyelets, and by holding down the side ropes. (If taut, they shrink in the rain and pull too hard.) A worn piece of runner carpet placed between the cots serves as an extra protection against dampness on the floor of the tent.

[Part III Will Run Next Friday]

Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor—Keystone. Upper Right and Lower Left—By Ewing Galloway.

What Treasured Glimpses the Camera Can Give Us. Here Are Three Views of the Japanese Woman at Home. At the Upper Left She Is Seen Sewing While She "Minds the Baby." Her Sewing Kit Is Beside Her and the Baby's Toys, in a State of Deep Neglect, Await the End of the Little Fellow's Nap. Upper Right—The Stringed Instrument Is Called the Koto, and Is to the Japanese Woman What the Piano Is to the American. Below—An Afternoon Tea and Club Meeting in a Home in Kobe. These Young Women Are of the Intellectual as Well as the Social Aristocracy. The Young Woman at the Left Is Reading to the Others. The Furnishings Are Simple but Exquisite. Cushions Are of Heavy Silk Tapestry, Table of Carved Teakwood.

Japanese Homemaker

We Find She Has Much in Common With Ourselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a delightful experience it would be if when recipes from some other land than ours are published on this page, we could step upon a magic carpet and sail away to visit the people to whom these recipes and menus are everyday affairs!

As next best thing, however, here is a little group of home scenes from Japan, so that today as we read over the Japanese recipes and perhaps try some of them, we may feel better acquainted with the women of that beautiful island country and its homes.

The Japanese house is usually made of wood, with a roof either lightly shingled, heavily tiled or thickly thatched. The external walls are natural colored wood or else black, white or dark, slate-colored plaster. Flexibility of plan is an outstanding characteristic of the Japanese house. Instead of heavy interior partitions, as in houses with which we are familiar, the Japanese house has movable screens. In fact, even the outside walls are not all of them permanent.

In general shape the house is a series of squares or rectangles, the larger ones having rectangular wings as well, and the garden side having one or more verandas. Such permanent walls as there are, face the street and surround the kitchen and toilet. The remaining walls, both interior and exterior, are screens made of a board frame into which is stretched an opaque, parchment-like oiled paper. These screens slide into grooves at floor and ceiling. There are several combinations of grooves inside the house, enabling the Japanese family to change their partitions about and make a fresh set of rooms with delectable ease. The window panes of these houses are also of paper, and as there are many windows the lighting of the Japanese home is delightfully diffused and quiet. Shades made of horizontal bamboo strips control the light. These windows slide back horizontally in grooves and some of the window openings are decoratively barred with bamboo.

There is no cellar in a Japanese house and no stairway. If there is an upper story, a ladder reaches it. The ceilings are low, and usually of wood, often polished by hand. Under the kitchen floor of the simpler cottages are spaces for the charcoal and wood used for fuel. The homes are heated in winter by charcoal burners, but would be considered somewhat chilly to those of us who are used to furnaces. The Japanese winter costume is thickly quilted and snugly warm, one will recall.

And the furniture—we have all seen some of the beautiful and decorative folding screens used by the Japanese for backgrounds. And the lovely prints, mounted upon wall hangings. Flat floor cushions are used where the western world would use chairs; and low tables, usually of beautiful wood and often carved, are of a height convenient to those sitting Japanese fashion upon the cushions. Beds are mats laid upon the floor, with a hard box at one end for a neck pillow, the box covered by a flat pad or cushion. There is little else in the line of furniture, for the Japanese likes simplicity—remember how beautifully complete a spray or two of cherry blossoms in a lovely Japanese vase can be? And speaking of flowers, the house is likely to have in it one or more open cupboards or recesses, for an incense burner and a vase of flower sprays.

The floors are covered by grass mats. These come in a standard size and the rooms are therefore designated as to size by terms as "three-mat room," or "four-mat room." Hot baths are enjoyed by all, and therefore the bathtub, a huge affair, large and deep, with a charcoal burner attached and a section for heating the water, is a possession of all but the poorest families.

In a new book, published by the Technology Press, Cambridge, Mass., being volume I of a several volume set called "The Evolving House," by Albert Farwell Beemis and John Burchard 2d, is a chapter on "Asiatic Homes," from which some of the above facts were learned.

As for home life—while differences in the customs of peoples and nations are interesting, it is far more delightful, it seems to me, to learn that the Japanese woman in her home does the Japanese counterpart of many things the American or European woman does. She sews as she tends her baby, she asks in a few friends to luncheon or tea, she goes out into her garden and enjoys fragrance and flowers, she plays a musical instrument or goes shopping or to the theater. And like us, she loves her home and her children, is interested in hearing about other women, and is awake, more and more, to broader thinking and a richer expression of herself. It is these likenesses that draw us together the world over.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Popular Dishes of Japan

These Japanese recipes come to us by way of a resident in the legation quarter of Peiping, China. We have been told that American and European residents in China enjoy Japanese food and often patronize Japanese restaurants there. Japanese food is nourishing yet light. The mainstays of their diet are fish and vegetables.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rice—Japanese Style

Place in a sieve
1 cup of uncooked rice. Hold it under the tap and rinse again and again, until the water is perfectly clear. Then drain and place in a kettle with
Barely enough water to cover, and a
Pinch of salt. Boil vigorously for about half an hour, being careful not to lift the lid of the kettle until the steam itself has jogged it up and down three or four times. Then place on the back of the stove until you are ready to serve.

The Japanese find three faults with rice as it is commonly cooked in America. First, it is not rinsed sufficiently. Second, it is sometimes underdone and sticky. Third, it is sometimes overdone and dry. Well-cooked rice, they say, should resemble well-baked bread.

Suimono, or Japanese Consomme

Wash and cut into shavings
¼ pound dried mackerel, or other dried fish. Place it in a kettle with
1 quart water, and set over the flame for five or six minutes. Watch it very carefully, and when the first bubble appears, remove it from the fire. Strain through a fine-meshed sieve, leaving a clear, pale yellow liquid. Flavor to taste with white
Wine-flavoring (non-alcoholic)
Soy sauce, which is easily obtainable from Japanese and Chinese grocers or other importers. If not, any good fish-and-meat sauce such as Worcestershire will produce a similar effect.
If desired,
Several small strands of kelp or other seaweed may be added, giving the pleasant, salty tang favored by the Japanese palate.

Variations of Suimono
(common in Japan)

(a) A cupful of shrimp or other crustaceans added to the hot consomme.
(b) A cupful of mushrooms.
(c) A cupful of shredded seaweed.
(d) A cupful of paste—such as the cooked Italian paste or macaroni.

Any number of other changes can be concocted out of the adventurous housewife's ingenuity.

Teriyaki

(A fish recipe whose name means merely "Broiled.")

Wash thoroughly and cut into pieces
1 piece tunny fish or salmon of medium size. Soak for about 10 hours in a mixture of
1½ cups sweet white wine-flavoring (non-alcoholic) and
¼ cup soy sauce or other fish sauce, such as Worcestershire. Then broil in the same liquid mixture over a slow fire for about 15 minutes, or until the fish appears done when poked lightly with a fork. The recipe need not be salted unless desired, as the soy or other sauce contains the salt flavoring.

Chawan Mushi

("Steamed Cup")

Use as a base for this recipe
1 pint of suimono, mixed with
4 beaten egg yolks. Have ready in a double boiler
¾ cup chopped raw chicken
¼ cup mushrooms
¼ cup chopped asparagus
¼ cup green peas
¼ cup chopped almonds
¼ cup diced potatoes. Pour the soup-and-egg mixture over the chopped ingredients and stir lightly to mix. Steam for several minutes, or until the liquid adheres to the vegetable like a custard.

The Japanese make such exotic additions as water chestnuts, lotus roots, *udo*, and prawns; and in American cities where there are Oriental markets it is amusing to experiment with these. They are generally not difficult or expensive to obtain on the Pacific coast.

Mitsu Mame

("Honeydew Beans")

Soak
¾ tablepoon gelatine in
2 tablespoons cold water for about 5 minutes. Add
¾ cup boiling water
½ cup juice of a stewed fruit, such as strawberries or apricots, and
1 tablespoon sugar. When the liquid has begun to thicken, add
¾ cupful of the fruit pulp and
¾ cupful of dried kidney beans or peas, previously soaked to soften. When the jelly mixture has hardened, cut it into cubes and serve.

Gelatine, in Japan called *kanten*, is obtained from a sea grass. Strangely enough, it melts when it is subjected not to heat but to cold. The sweet red beans known as *adzuki*, which are similar to our dried beans and dried peas, are a predominant ingredient of many Japanese sweets.

These recipes will serve four persons.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Ever a Pioneering People

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE United States of America has for years been a sectional country, with symbols characteristic of different localities. The adobe missions with their bells, and the colorful atmosphere of Spain, has typified the Pacific coast. Plymouth Rock, Paul Revere, Yankee shrewdness, and Colonial houses have spelled New England. And all the way between have appeared the symbols of pioneering days, from the early Dutch and French customs and homes, to the mining camps and log cabins of covered wagon times.

With all of the sectional differences of climate, customs, buildings, and even habits, one trait has continued typical of the people in every section; they have remained a pioneering people. With steadfast purpose they have met and conquered dangers of forest and prairie, of fear and privation.

I recently met a woman who had seen the monument to the Pioneer Mother in Kansas City, Mo. She had been so greatly impressed with the symbolism of this group of statuary that she held the eager attention of a large club of women for nearly an hour as she described it, and what it had meant to her.

She had visited the monument at a time when she had allowed herself to become "worried and troubled about many things." She had three children, two of whom were in college and the third in high school. Some Jeremiah had approached her with prophecies of calamity; had repeated to her dire happenings in college circles, affairs which had probably never occurred, and which had certainly lost nothing in the telling.

As she looked at the pioneer mother gazing into the unknown and untried future, with courage and resolution written on a face of granite determination, she realized that the pioneering days were still with us. She was looking toward a future which must grow better and smoother out of chaotic conditions that are, for the moment, disturbing. She would call upon the same faith and courage which carried the mothers of earlier days over long prairie stretches and through untried ways and hard experiences.

And then she looked at the face of the pioneer woman and tried to see it through the eyes of her sons and daughters. She remembered that, while these young people and their friends often shocked her by their frankness, she had always found them to be clean of mind and clear of thought. She began to be glad that they would not have the flood of inhibitions to overcome which had been such a handicap to her when she had been called upon to make decisions and decide upon vexing problems.

She closed her remarks with a plea for less of criticism of the young people of today and more of comradeship.

The young people whom we have sent from our homes to colleges and universities; to business and the professions, will never again be our babies, subject to our commands and responsive to our thought, but, if we let them, they have a great deal to give us; much of freshness and vision to offer us, and a companionship that may be more precious and rich than anything that we have ever experienced. They are waiting to grasp our hands in a new pioneering voyage through the fields of confusion into a realm of clearer thinking.

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½ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt
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1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
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PEACH CHARLOTTE
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 cup fresh peaches cut in small pieces (canned peaches may be used)
Whites 3 eggs
Lady fingers or sponge cake (stale)

Crush peaches, add sugar, and let stand for about half an hour. Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Cool slightly, add peach mixture, lemon juice and salt. Cool, and when mixture begins to stiffen, beat until frothy, and then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into mold that has been lined with stale lady fingers or strips of stale cake. Chill, and when firm, unmold and garnish with whipped cream and sliced peaches.

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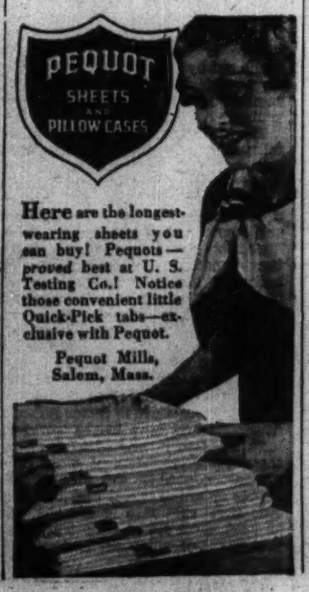

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FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

The Home Forum

Today Is Steamer Day

QUIET encompassed the forsaken harbor, like a brooding mother. Sometime during dawn the *Heiyo* must have felt her way gently among low green hills, along narrow, winding waterways and at last slipped her anchor into the resistless bay.

Early passengers opened languid eyes to this new and latest port. Occasional white figures leaned heavily upon ship rails. Beneath their feet the deck was quiet—after four days. Four days of deep, racing blue water, four days of open sea, land on no horizon. And now out of black night, fluted wind streaming along her straining sides, here she was, the *Heiyo* — red and yellow and black liner—caught, subdued, resting, in a band of verdant coastline.

Manzanillo (a port of Mexico) was piled on the face of steep hills; a town of 'dobe and plaster houses sliding down into the bay. Vagrant clouds blackened the hills to ebony; steep roofs, split-cane doors, open windows showed wet and dark. Roof lines made angles against the sky already livid with heat. Below the hills, in the waterside road, were hotels, a red railway station, white-washed cafés. Thick, green trees, short trees, spread leafy heads among thatch and tile. Vapour stood in the mountain gullies, crowded the narrow streets, hung above the town, pressing down tighter and tighter. The bay was smoky with humidity. Shining dark water, like glass and oil, stood breathless beneath.

Already unloading has started. Already clumsy lighters, both laden and empty, make an unhurried procession from ship to pier, from pier to ship. Steamer day is once a month. Steamer day! Sacks of flour and meal, cases of tinned tuna and peaches, thousands of feet of fragrant lumber, a few pieces of machinery—all to be checked in, loaded at the ship's side, lightered across the mile of water, checked again and loaded at the pier. Company officials down to claim their separate consignments anxiously consult lists of paper, limp with the heat. Rapid questions, and excuses, and explanations in Spanish.

Excitement is in the air. The town is mobbed. People are in from behind the hills, from as far away as the lake. Friendships, interrupted by distance and time, are resumed briefly but with fervor. Activity, confusion, hundreds of voices, hundreds of brown feet shuffling across broken pavement or along rough pier floors. One day's break in a month of boredom and lassitude. No natives fishing from rocks today, dropping string lines into a crystal clear pool, pulling in without hope or regret, to tend their unfruitful hooks. No lazy slumbering beneath acacia trees to while away hours empty as a vacuum.

Today is steamer day. All eyes are wide, all lips employed with speculation. Brown faces tilt expectantly toward the great ship. When the passengers come ashore, there will be cafés and plazas to guide them to, trunks and bags to carry, ticket arrangements to make at the station for the train to Colima, fruit and stuffed crocodiles to bargain for—all passengers do not speak Spanish—and centavos will glitter and fall like a copper shower.

All day long the turmoil moves. Noon comes—with lunch. Fried eggs, thick slices of bread, no butter, cold drinks for the passengers taken at a roadside café table; tortillas and beans and milk for the natives sprawled in the shade of trees or beneath the little pier; after which, for them, the traditional siesta. For the whites a drowsy hour in the plaza.

Afternoon sees the Colima train off—hours late, but no one cares. White faces, lately of the ship, mingle at the open windows with native ones. Ship passengers firmly planted on the wooden railway platform shout adios to passengers, newly entrained. From his cab, forward along the line of cars, the engineer casts a gleeful look over his yellow-coated Mexican shoulder, pulls the whistle, and off they go—inland, away from the sea and the coast—chugging slowly through a narrow, rocky ravine. Adios! Farewell! Fun to you in Colima!

Quiet moves in on the station. The platform is clear of baggage. Ticket windows close. The tracks are empty, a gleaming abandoned highway running into the interior, no longer humming with the life of the departed train. There is nothing left to do or see. Groups dissolve and vanish. The whites sigh and turn away. What further? Well! What? The town has been explored, departing friends tendered a noisy farewell. H-m. A few minor purchases, perhaps. Another look at the balconied, pink-walled hotel, another drink of lime beneath a banyan tree. Surely. And then back to the ship. Sailing hour is six.

The day has been long, hot and exciting. Thoughts, somewhat distracted, wander giddily to dinner served on silver trays by Japanese stewards in a cool salon.

At early dusk the *Heiyo* sails. Watching figures line the bayside; scattered yellow lights burn in café windows; evening is caught in the treetops. The sounds of moving cargo became stilled with the sunset. Now ship and port diverge. Each, his duty to the other discharged, each again becomes a separate entity.

Dark drains slowly into the sky. A breeze flutters low over the water. Night and stars and silence. Silence.

L. B.

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Queen Victoria: From a Colored Print by W. P. Nicholson

How Kabluk Became an Eskimo

The men, women and children of the village thronged the shore, quiet, but with happy grins at the safe return of the chief and his party. The dogs yelped merrily. The kayaks, led by the chief, raced for the shore. As they touched the strand, the men of the village hastened to help bring them ashore.

Once on land the ceremony of introduction began. The shaman of the tribe came first. He stepped forward, placing himself right in front of me.

"I am Tickek. I mean no evil. I have no knife to be feared. Who are you?"

It was evident that he was introducing himself, but as my knowledge of the language did not enable me to understand thoroughly, I merely smiled, saying: "White man." The medicine man stared at me steadily for a few moments longer, and saying: "Kablunark," turned away.

The introductions went on apace, each repeating the formula given by the shaman, while I simply smiled and said: "White man," over and over again.

A little boy, unable to say the longer word, shortened my Eskimo title to "Kabluk," and everybody laughed. The nickname, as nicknames often do, stuck; and from that time on I was known as Kabluk.

Thus was "Kabluk of the Eskimo" born.

There was something in that primeval huddle of savage habitations that affected me profoundly. The bleak immensity that hedged it in struck a responsive chord in my breast and I felt that I was returning home. For the first time I felt the iron grip that held my heart loosen. At last I was home. Home!

Akpek's tent was large and the ground was covered with mats of caribou skin. We ate in silence and went to bed . . . .

With the coming of dawn on the day after my arrival, the first scouting party went out to seek for ai'vuk, the walrus. The days went quickly by. Everyone was busy in anticipation of the coming hunt.

I spent much of my time in the tent of Akpek. He was, I found, of a melancholy disposition, silent and meditative, meaning well by his dependants and the people he led. Nayume, motherly and inquisitive, assumed the burden of instructing me in the Eskimo tongue. Seated in the tent, stitching away at a shelepak, Nayume began tutoring me in the language of her people, explaining mostly by signs; and little Amaluke laughed heartily at the ludicrousness of some of my replies.

From Nayume I learned nearly every word of the Eskimo language, one by one; curiosity and a good memory on my side, and patience and good humour on hers, produced rapid results.

The guttural pronunciation was difficult for me to acquire at first, and little Amaluke laughed heartily whenever an accent, wrongly placed, produced a word of different meaning to the one I had in mind. Not so with her elders. My desire to learn the language flattered them, and they took pains to assist me.

The words, I discovered, were inflected as regularly as in ancient Greek. The language, too, was much richer than French in words that pertained to their daily activities: hunting, fishing, and animal life.

I roamed over the island. It was a solid mass of weather-stained rocks and boulders, with hollows and crevices in which rain and snow-water gathered. Of trees or willows in its confines there were none. Quantities of driftwood, however, parallel the shore, the high tides each season adding to the débris.

To the east of the island lay the open sea; in the south and west a large channel separated it from the mainland; and many islands were to be seen scattered over the ocean to the north. In the same direction, when the light was favourable, I discerned the outline of a distant land.

Life among the simple beings with whom I was staying appealed to me. In that remote part of the world I lived a far happier existence than might seem possible. I had nothing to worry about. The Eskimo had no clocks, no calendars, no money. The men hunted and fished that the tribe might eat.

Under the myriads of icy-pointed stars I would seat myself upon the sandy shore, where the expiring breath of the land breeze fluttered with the warmth of the last fine days of summer. — LOWELL THOMAS, in "Kabluk of the Eskimo." (London: Hutchinson & Co. Ltd.; Boston: Little Brown.)

Hong Kong: Its Lights and Its Flowers

Arriving at Hong Kong at night is one of the world's loveliest experiences. The enormous harbor is dotted with steamers, warships, and junks, and, overshadowing everything, the great Peak Hill rises against the sky. It is a mass of twinkling lights, for houses are built on its slopes to the very summit. . . .

I never really grasped until I went there that Hong Kong is on an island of roughly thirty square miles, circumscribed by a very fine military road, along which we motored to Repulse Bay, to lunch at a delightful hotel overlooking this peaceful cove.

It is built facing the bay which is some two miles across and almost surrounded by rugged brown mountains. From the long cool veranda of the hotel, white marble terraces decorated by blue hydrangeas in tubs, flanked by clumps of flame trees, lead down to the seashore. . . . Driving back along the broad road, just as the sun was setting, we glimpsed attractive views of little rocky inlets filled with brown-sailed junks and sampans. . . .

In Hong Kong they have a Flower Street that runs up the side of the hill at the base of which the whole city is built. It was really exquisite to look up this narrow street—just one blaze of brilliant tropical flowers on the different stalls, the smell of which seems to permeate the whole of the neighborhood. In the main wide busy streets there are some fine shops showing lovely rolls of silk in every color of the rainbow, old Ming porcelain, carved ivories, old mandarin robes, shawls, and strings of jade, but it lacked the romance of the old pokey shops up at Canton . . .

Up to the very top of the Peak, perched on the side of the steep mountain, residences have been built so that in the summer months people can escape the steamy heat of the city.—V. C. BUCKLEY, in "With a Passport and Two Eyes." (London: Hutchinson.)

BOLD, direct treatment of essential details marks the handling of the woodcut by W. P. Nicholson. Although his work is technically wood-engraving (the graver is pushed along the end of the grain), the finished product is essentially in the spirit of the woodcut with its use of solid masses and bold lines.

Some of Mr. Nicholson's best wood-engravings were done toward the close of the nineteenth century, at which time the newly popularized Japanese prints were exerting a considerable influence on western print makers. Mr. Nicholson, however, was apparently uninfluenced by the new methods as far as technique was concerned. Simple treatment of subject matter and concern only with essentials are, however, two aspects in which his final products may be compared with those of the Japanese.

Besides his work in figure, still life, portrait and landscape painting, and his wood-engraving, Nicholson drew much attention by his famous series of posters. These were done in collaboration with his brother-in-law, James Pryde, the two calling themselves, "The Beggarstaff Brothers." The series was marked by its originality and quaint humor.

The above portrait of Queen Victoria is taken from one of Nicholson's most famous series of woodcuts, "Twelve Portraits." Among the best of these are the Queen, Sarah Bernhardt and Whistler.

Simple and uncluttered are Mr. Nicholson's prints, and one is reminded by them of Schiller's statement that the artist may properly be known "by what he omits." The portrait of Whistler, for instance, is really only half a portrait, for a black background fills the entire bottom half of the picture. Yet, after looking at it, one carries away the impression of "swallow tails" and shiny black pumps.

Accents of Poetry

I went on writing verses, but still, at the age of twenty-four, with all the confusion of an uneducated mind. We know all about the virtues of spontaneity in poetry, but many people make the error of supposing that, when the impulse is spontaneous, the expression, the craft, must in order to match it be spontaneous also. Whereas every poet who has proved himself knows that, however rich his inspiration may be, he achieves mastery of the art whereby the inspiration becomes articulate only after long and thoughtful discipline. The new thing that, in however modest a measure, he is in poetry—and with the best of fortune it will be modest enough—may, indeed certainly will, play upon his senses as naturally as the air upon his body, but it is to be remembered that before it becomes memorable to the world this new thing has to be accepted by poetry. The poet offers his gift, but if he is to escape ridicule he must know well the nature of the muse to whom he offers it. He must know what her possessions are, lest he fall into the folly of bringing tawdry imitations of treasures already given. So urgent is the impulse to poetry that without this knowledge commission of the folly is inevitable. And since the impulse is also very general, a distracting amount of quite hopelessly bad verse gets written. Much of it, clearly, is written by people who have not even the impulse, but a considerable share is by people who, having the impulse, lack educated minds, as I did when I was twenty-four. I was reading poetry, but I was only just beginning to be sensible of the shades and undertones, the associative uses, the reticences and the surprise with which words in this, their most lovely exercise, are quickened. I was just beginning to realize that only by perfecting this intimacy might a poet learn what could and what could not be done in poetry. I was not under the illusion that so might one become a poet. I believed that I was one. But I was learning rapidly at that time that to be a poet was not enough; that the power had to be cultivated with a steady and passionate devotion, until it could be employed in the full scope of poetry. It was, I saw, a condition—an education—of mind that was needed. One had to be as sure of the conditions of poetry as the connoisseur is sure of the quality of a porcelain paste, and this certainly could be acquired only by constant association of the mind with the habit of poetry. It meant an indwelling, so that the subtle, almost inexpressible, accents of poetry should become the familiar speech of one's thought. The conviction by this time was clear; but the realisation of it in practice was as yet but hesitant. The poems that I was then writing were altogether inadequate to the standards that were asserting themselves in my theory. But I had no counsel at hand to insist that what I was doing was unworthy of my knowledge of what should be done. The vanity of enthusiastic inexperience was not corrected by any salutary voice telling me that my rubbish had served its purpose in the making, and should be consigned to the grate.—From "Discovery, being the Second Book of an Autobiography (1897-1913), by JOHN DRINKWATER." (London: Ernest Benn. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Wings

The bay was bronzed with sunset, and so light
The ripples idled on the gentle tide
That we who swam in silence side by side
Paused; shifted poise; and, floating, lost our sight
In a vast well of blue, benign and bright,
Just ere it faded and the clouds were dyed
Saffron and crimson. With one gasp we cried:
"Thus eagles float, through heavens of pure delight!"

Then, with the splendor of a falling star,
Great wings swept down; a muffled engine whirred;
And, iridescent as a humming-bird,
A biplane swooped upon us, veered, and fled
Chanting man's realized dream. . . .
Yet higher far
We soared, upbuoyed on waters sunset-red!

—WILLIAM ROSE BENET, in "The Falconer of God." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

"A little child shall lead them"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GRAVE situation had arisen in a family circle, involving lack of financial resources, a problem of accumulating debt, the probable loss of the home, and the lack of any apparent source from which money could be obtained to meet present and future needs. The adult members of the family were struggling to rise above thoughts of fear, consternation, discouragement, and failure. Suddenly, there was proved the truth of the prophet's words, "A little child shall lead them;" for the assurance voiced by the youngest in the group pierced the enveloping gloom like a welcome ray of sunshine: "We can think about the twenty-third Psalm." Instantly the thoughts of every member of the family group turned to this song of healing: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. . . . Thou preparest a table before me . . . and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." What richer promises could be obtained!

"I shall not want." Clinging to that assurance heals consternation and discouragement. When erroneous thinking is corrected, the outward manifestation is brought into conformity with the changed viewpoint. What is needed that has to be supplied? Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1), "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." Naturally, a distinction is to be made between necessities and luxuries, between needs and wants. However, every real need is already supplied by a bountiful, loving God.

On page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Thus we are to avail ourselves of these spiritual ideas, which include activity, gladness, joy, confidence, ability; and as we utilize them we find the needful things correspondingly supplied.

"Thou preparest a table before me." Here was a promise not for the Psalmist's time alone, but one that is applicable and usable for every present and future need. Jesus did not look to a material source of supply for additional loaves and fishes with which to feed the multitude. On one occasion he said, "He that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." A little child does not question the source of its daily bread, but trustingly expects that need to be met. How much more should we trust our heavenly Father to supply our needs! We read in Science and Health (pp. 323, 324), "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea."

Perhaps the present need is for greater spiritual receptivity. It may be necessary to learn the lesson of barring false pride out of our consciousness, and of being a grateful recipient. A child accepts a gift gratefully and joyously, thinking not of what it may be obliged to give in return. No one would wish to be only a recipient and never a donor; but a child gives forth love, affection, obedience, and joy, and these gifts are given naturally and generously, even as the sun gives its warmth, the flowers their perfume, and the birds their song.

Oftentimes there is a lesson to be learned relative to receiving and giving. Someone does us a kindness or bestows a gift, and we may lack the means wherewith to return the kindness or the gift in character or value; but there is always something we can give in return, be it only a smile or a loving thought. And who can measure the worth of these gifts?

There is a further thought to be considered in the words from the twenty-third Psalm, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." Who are these enemies? Only wrong thoughts! They are thoughts of doubt, fear, envy, limitation; and yet in the midst of their seeming presence the table of spiritual feasting is spread before us, awaiting only our participation.

"I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." "The house of the Lord" must be established in thought before it can be made manifest to us in experience. If we are dwelling in our thinking in the mansions of which Jesus spoke when he said, "In my Father's house are many mansions," then we shall have no lack of a home which will meet our human need. Also, if our consciousness is firmly established in that spiritual mansion, nothing can rob us of its enfolding comfort. This home can never be destroyed or taken from us. It is not a far-off, future destination, but is a present, available domain, the kingdom of heaven, wherein reigns eternal harmony.

With increasing childlike trust, faith, and willingness to be led, let us rejoice in the thought expressed in the closing lines of a loved hymn:

"My Father has my treasure,
And He will walk with me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Un petit enfant les conduira"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA SITUATION d'une certaine famille paraissait fort grave: manque de ressources financières, accroissement des dettes, perte probable de la demeure familiale, absence apparente de toute source pouvant fournir les fonds nécessaires aux besoins présents et futurs. Les adultes cherchant à s'élever au-dessus des pensées de crainte, de consternation, de découragement et d'insuccès, eurent soudain la preuve de la vérité des paroles prophétiques: "Un petit enfant les conduira." Comme un doux rayon de soleil, l'assurance exprimée par le plus jeune membre de la famille perça l'obscurité qui les entourait. "Nous pouvons penser au psaume vingt-trois," s'écria le cadet. A l'instant, les pensées de chacun se tournèrent vers ce chant de guérison: "L'Eternel est mon berger: je ne manqueral de rien. . . . Tu dresses devant moi une table . . . et j'habiterai dans la maison de l'Eternel jusqu'à la fin de mes jours." Pouvait-on obtenir de plus riches promesses?

"Je ne manqueral de rien." S'attacher à cette assurance, c'est guérir la consternation et le découragement. Une fois la fausse manière de penser corrigée, la manifestation extérieure se conforme au nouveau point de vue. De quoi avons-nous besoin, qu'est-ce qui doit nous être donné? Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la première page du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Le désir, c'est la prière; et nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos désirs à Dieu, afin qu'ils soient façonnés et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions." Il faut naturellement distinguer le nécessaire d'avec le superflu, les besoins d'avec les désirs. Cependant, un Dieu plein d'amour et de générosité a déjà pourvu à tout besoin réel.

A la page 307 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes." Nous devons donc nous servir de ces idées spirituelles, qui comprennent l'activité, le courage, la joie, la confiance, la capacité; et à mesure que nous utilisons ces qualités, nous constatons que les choses nécessaires nous sont proportionnellement données.

"Tu dresses devant moi une table." Cette promesse ne s'appliquait pas exclusivement à l'époque du Psalmiste, mais peut être employée au sujet de tous les besoins présents ou futurs. Jésus n'eut pas recours à quelque source matérielle pour augmenter les pains et les poissons dont il nourrit la foule. Dans un certain cas, il dit: "Celui qui vient à moi n'aura jamais faim et celui qui croit en moi n'aura jamais soif." Le jeune enfant ne suspecte pas la source de son pain quotidien; il est plein de confiance et s'attend à recevoir ce qu'il lui faut. Combien plus devrions-nous compter sur notre Père céleste qui supplée à tous nos besoins! Nous lisons dans *Science et Santé* (pp. 323, 324): "La bonne volonté de devenir semblable à un petit enfant, et d'abandonner l'ancien pour le nouveau, dispose la pensée à recevoir l'idée avancée."

Peut-être avons-nous dès maintenant besoin d'une réceptivité plus grande. Il nous faut apprendre à exclure de notre conscience le faux orgueil, à recevoir les dons avec reconnaissance. L'enfant accepte les cadeaux d'un cœur joyeux et reconnaissant: il ne songe pas à ce qu'il pourrait être obligé de donner en retour. Certes, personne ne désirerait recevoir sans cesse et ne jamais donner; mais l'enfant prodigue l'amour, l'affection, l'obéissance et la joie; il répand ces dons d'une manière généreuse et spontanée, comme le soleil sa chaleur, les fleurs leur parfum, et les oiseaux leurs chants.

Il s'agit souvent d'apprendre une leçon quant à la manière de recevoir et de donner. Si quelqu'un nous rend un service ou nous fait un présent, nous ne sommes peut-être pas en état de lui rendre la pareille ou de lui faire un cadeau d'égale valeur; mais nous pouvons toujours donner quelque chose en retour, ne fût-ce qu'un sourire, une pensée d'affection. Et qui mesurera la valeur de ces dons?

Une autre pensée s'offre encore à notre considération dans ces paroles du psaume vingt-troisième: "Tu dresses devant moi une table, en face de mes adversaires." Qui sont ces adversaires? Simplement des pensées fausses! Ce sont des pensées de doute, de crainte, d'envie, de limitation; toutefois, malgré leur présence apparente, la table des joies spirituelles est dressée pour nous et n'attend que notre participation.

"J'habiterai dans la maison de l'Eternel jusqu'à la fin de mes jours." "La maison de l'Eternel" doit être établie en pensée avant de pouvoir se manifester dans notre expérience. Si nos pensées séjournent dans les demeures dont Jésus disait: "Il y a beaucoup de demeures dans la maison de mon Père," nous ne manquerons jamais d'un foyer qui réponde à nos besoins. En outre, si notre conscience est fermement ancrée dans cette demeure spirituelle, rien ne peut nous priver du réconfort que nous y trouvons. Ce foyer ne sera jamais détruit et ne peut nous être enlevé. Ce n'est pas une destination future et lointaine, mais un domaine accessible et présent: c'est le royaume des cieux où règne l'éternelle harmonie.

Avec la confiance d'un enfant, avec une foi toujours plus grande et une docilité croissante, réjouissons-nous de la pensée qu'expriment les dernières lignes d'un cantique qui nous est cher:

"Mon trésor est au Père,
Et Il marche avec moi."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

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Close Meet At Harvard Track Is Predicted

Oxford and Cambridge Ready to Face Yale and Harvard

Harvard-Yale vs. Oxford-Cambridge Track Meet Results

Year—Winner	Points
1899—Oxford-Cambridge	5 —4
1901—Harvard-Yale	6 —3
1904—Harvard-Yale	6 —3
1911—Oxford-Cambridge	5 —4
1921—Harvard-Yale	8 —2
1923—Oxford-Cambridge	6½—5½
1925—Harvard-Yale	6 —6*
1927—Oxford-Cambridge	7 —5
1929—Harvard-Yale	8½—3½
1931—Harvard-Yale	7½—4½

*Harvard-Yale won most second places.

The combined Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale track and field teams meet in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon in the eleventh set of games between the four great universities. The United States forces lead in the matter of victories, having triumphed six times to four for the Britons. With few exceptions each meet has been close and beginning tomorrow at 3 o'clock another such affair is in prospect.

Harvard officials insist that a tie in first-place points is the only doping. If that occurs, second places will decide the meet. Should it so happen that a tie again prevails on second-place points, third places will be resorted to for deciding the winner. The visitors have entered 18 athletes and the locals 22.

The usual order of events has been changed for tomorrow. At a conference of the team captains a new order was agreed upon to give Charles F. Stanwood Jr., Oxford and former Bowdoin College star who is entered in three events, a greater rest in between. The meet will open with the high hurdles and the events following will be the pole vault, 100-yard dash, 16-pound shotput, one-mile run, running high jump, 220-yard dash, two-mile run running broad jump, 440-yard dash, 220-yard low hurdles and half-mile run.

The present records for this meet are high. There are, however, prospects of certain records going by the board and among them are the mile run, shotput, pole vault and high jump. The last two named seem almost certain to be raised as Keith S. Brown, Yale athlete, has surpassed these two marks several times this season.

With Jack E. Lovelock, Oxford, and N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. Oxford and former Harvard star, in the half-mile runs respectively, good times are expected to be made. The sprints may not create new records, but action should be plentiful in mentioning the names of Edward I. Davis of Cambridge and E. E. Calvin of Harvard.

Others of the visiting athletes who first performed in United States are Julius Byles of Princeton, John B. Hawes and Oscar Sutermeister of Harvard. Byles is a shotputer, Hawes a sprinter and Sutermeister a pole vaulter and sometimes a broad jumper.

Seven of the men entered in the present meet placed in the 1931 meet. N. P. Dodge Jr., of Harvard was second to K. DeW. Warner of Yale in the 440; Arthur Foote 2d., of Harvard was second in the three-mile run. John M. Morse, captain-elect of Harvard was a broad jumper and now is a half-miler. W. Laurie Lang of Oxford won the broad jump, while Oscar Sutermeister, then of Harvard, was second in the pole vault and N. P. Hallowell Jr., now of Oxford, won the mile run as a Harvardian in the meet record time of 4m. 19s. The present meet records:

100-Yard Dash—9 4-5s.
W. A. Schick Jr., 1904 ..... Harvard
A. H. Miller, 1925 ..... Harvard

220-Yard Dash—21-3-5s.
H. M. Abrahams, 1933 ..... Cambridge
A. E. Porritt, 1925 ..... Oxford

440-Yard Dash—49s.
B. G. D. Rudd, 1921 ..... Oxford
C. H. Engle, 1929 ..... Yale

880-Yard Run—1m. 53 2-5s.
D. G. A. Lowe, 1925 ..... Cambridge

One-Mile Run—4m. 12s.
N. Penrose Hallowell Jr., 1929 ... Harvard

Two-Mile Run—9m. 29 1-5s.
E. G. Taylor, 1911 ..... Oxford

Three-Mile Run—14m. 44 1-5s.
M. L. Smith, 1927 ..... Yale

120-Yard High Hurdles 15.1s.
G. C. Weightman-Smith, 1927 ... Cambridge
A. G. DeVoe, 1931 ..... Yale

220-Yard Low Hurdles—24.2-5s.
S. B. Kieselhorst, 1929 ..... Yale

Running High Jump—6ft. 3in.
R. W. Landon, 1921 ..... Yale

Running Broad Jump—23ft. 3in.
E. O. Gourdin, 1921 ..... Harvard

Pole Vault—13ft. 3½in.
F. H. Sturdy, 1929 ..... Yale

16-Pound Shotput—47ft. 4¾in.
J. M. Kilcullen, 1931 ..... Yale

16-Pound Hammer—159ft. 3¾in.
J. P. Brown, 1921 ..... Harvard

Shute and Wood Are Tied for Title In British Open Golf

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., July 7 (AP)—Two youthful American professionals, F. Densmore Shute of Philadelphia and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., today tied for the British open golf championship with totals of 292 each for the 72 holes in one of the most spectacular finishes in the tournament's history. They will play off at 36 holes tomorrow.

This is the first playoff in the British open since 1921, when Jock Hutchinson beat Roger H. Wethered. Syd Easterbrook, last hope of the British homebreds, last hope of final challenge to the leaders after a day of startling disaster to some of the greatest shotmakers in golf.

Wood was given a big cheer by the swarming galleries as he holed out on the home hole. He made a remarkable come-back after barely qualifying and then getting off to a slow start in the tournament. His four rounds were 77, 72, 67 and 75. Shuute had four successive rounds in 73.

A stroke behind them was the defending champion, Gene Sarazen, who finished with 293, taking a disastrous 8 on the fourteenth hole of his final round. Leo H. Diegel missed a three-foot putt on the home green and thereby also posted 293.

Walter C. Hagen, pace setter for the two days, went to pieces on his last two rounds. A 7 on the fourteenth in the morning contributed to a third round 79, and the American veteran soared to an 82 on his fourth round, for a total of 301.

Abe Mitchell took a 78 on his last round for a total of 294, and Henry Cotton shot himself out of the running with a 79 for 295. Big Archie E. W. Compston rallied with a par 73 on the last round, while the others were faltering in the stretch, but his total was 296.

Ed Dudley, the tall American, likewise found the pressure heavy, and took a final round 78 for a total of 295.

The First-Class Cricket Counties in 1933

No. 7—Somersetshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON—If the Somersetshire team can fight its way into the first half-dozen in the final standing of the 1933 English inter-county championship, it will be satisfied. For that achievement would maintain the Westerners' steady progress since 1930. That season they were fourteenth; in 1931 they were thirteenth, and last year they bounded up to seventh.

There are several factors responsible for Somerset's consistent improvement and perhaps the greatest of them is J. C. White. This renowned veteran, who bowls slowly, left-handed, with such an immaculate length that no batsman can take liberties with him, holds the unique distinction of having captured more than 100 wickets in every season since the war. His biggest bag of victims was in 1929 when he accounted for 168 at an average cost of 15.76 runs. In that year, too, he scored 1,179 runs.

"Farmer" White, as he is popularly called, made his first appearance for Somersetshire in 1909, and in games this season he is showing a splendid retention of his remarkable powers. He has played for England in several test matches against Australia and South Africa, and has served on the English selection committee. His highest score is 192 against Nottinghamshire at Taunton in 1929.

For many years, while captained Somersetshire; but this season, as last, the leadership is intrusted to R. A. Ingle, a product of Oundle School. Ingle, a capable and enthusiastic skipper, failed to get a "Blue" for cricket when he was up at Cambridge; but he has done many excellent things for Somersetshire. He was the only member of the county team to exceed 1000 runs in 1932, when he obtained three centuries and played with delightful style. He has a special little niche in cricket history, for he shares with P. R. Johnson and James Daniell the distinction of making two centuries for Somersetshire in one match—117 and 100 not out against Middlesex in 1928.

A "half-century" apiece by J. W. Lee and his brother, Frank, against Kent, served as an early reminder this season that Somerset has a strong opening pair of batsmen. These two professionals put on 243 for the first wicket against Essex at Leyton last summer. They are brothers of H. W. Lee, the well-known Middlesex player. J. W. is a subtle slow leg-break bowler and Frank an efficient wicket-keeper, though not quite so good behind the stumps as the regular man, W. T. Luckes. Lukes glends his wicket-keeping with the ability to make runs when they are wanted.

The most improved amateur in the team is H. D. Burrough. He boosted up his seasonal average from 15.35 in 1931 to 27.07 last year. The side would not seem its real self without C. C. C. Case. This consistent amateur played in nearly all Somersetshire's engagements between 1926 and August last year, and he is back in form again this summer. A newer source of strength to the county is G. M. Bennett, who averaged 16.63 for 40 innings in 1932 and is a magnificent fieldsman. The only other players who batted 40 or more times last summer are the professionals J. W. Lee and Archibald Young. The latter failed by a few runs to bring his aggregate to 1000. He has reached four figures on five occasions and is a very consistent bat, as well as a good bowler and successful slip field.

The remaining well-known personalities on the Somerset team are A. W. Wellard, a tall, professional fast-medium bowler who has appeared for the Players against the Gentlemen; E. F. Longrigg, a Cambridge Blue with a fine record as a left-handed batsman; and Horace Hazell, a slow left-handed bowler. Somersetshire has a policy of encouraging young amateur talent, and under this heading come J. W. Seamer, of Marlborough—he made 70 on his first appearance for the county against Derbyshire at Taunton last summer—K. C. Kinnersley, the 1932 Clifton College captain; N. S. Mitchell-Innes, of Sedbergh; and J. H. Cameron, of Taunton School, a young West Indian who captured all 10 wickets of the Lord's School whilst playing for The Rest in the annual match at Lord's ground last August. And no account of Somersetshire would be complete without reference to Raymond Charles Robertson, Glasgow, whose appearances in the team are infrequent. This breezy, whimsical individual played for Oxford in four matches against Cambridge and has since won high renown as a fantastic writer on England's great summer game.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	57	38	.600
Portland	54	40	.574
Los Angeles	53	40	.570
Hollywood	51	41	.554
Missions	43	52	.453
Oakland	41	50	.451
Seattle	36	53	.404
San Francisco	36	57	.387

Results July 6
Portland 4, Seattle 1.
Portland 7, Seattle 6.
Los Angeles 5, Missions 4.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 3.
San Francisco 13, Hollywood 5.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	53	33	.616
Nashville	48	39	.552
New Orleans	45	38	.542
Birmingham	45	43	.511
Chattanooga	43	42	.506
Atlanta	40	47	.460
Knoxville	37	45	.451
Little Rock	31	55	.360

Results July 6
Knoxville 7, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 15, Little Rock 7.
New Orleans 8, Atlanta 7.

Ruth Stars As American Wins Big Ball Game

Babe Hits Homer in Third Inning of All-Star Contest Against National

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7—Baseball fans here saw what happens when an "irresistible force meets an immovable body"—the American League defeated the National League, 4 to 2, in the All-Star game at Comiskey Park yesterday. The batting power, topped by Babe Ruth's home run in the third, marshaled by the junior circuit decided the game, which was conceived as a feature of A Century of Progress.

It was the first time a test ever was held between leading stars picked from all the teams of the rival baseball bodies, and 49,000 spectators, capacity, witnessed the spectacle.

Babe Ruth gave the fans their biggest thrill. After striking out in the first inning, he came up again in the third, with one man on, and hit a terrific line drive that was low but speedy enough to carry into the right field stands for a home run. He scored Gehringer, second baseman, who had walked, ahead of him. This made the score 3 to 0, as Dykes, third baseman, counted in on the second on a single to center by Gomez.

National League runs were made in the sixth inning by Warneke, pitcher, and Frisch, second baseman, the former hitting for three bases and scoring when Martin was being thrown out; and Frisch knocking a home run into the right field stands.

The Americans replied in their half of the same inning with another run, scored by Cronin, shortstop, who singled over second, advanced on a sacrifice by Ferrell, and scored on a single by Averill, who was batting for Crowder.

The respective managers, Connie Mack and John J. McGraw, crossed up the fans by changing the starting pitchers at the last moment. Instead of Grove, Mack started Gomez, while McGraw started Hallahan instead of Hubbell. Warneke relieved Hallahan in the third after Ruth's home-run, and pitched to the seventh, where Hubbell came in. Gomez gave way to Crowder after the third inning, and Grove was entered in the seventh to stop the National tendency to rally, and he did. Gomez was listed as the winning pitcher, Hallahan the losing. The box score:

AMERICAN	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Chapman, l.f., r.f.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gehringer, 2b.	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Ruth, r.f.	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
West, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	2	0	0	0	12	0	1
Simmons, c.f., l.f.	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	1	2	2	2	4	0
Cronin, s.s.	3	1	1	1	2	4	0
R. Ferrell, c.	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gomez, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crowder, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
‡Averill	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Grove, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	9	12	27	11	1
NATIONAL							
Martin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Frisch, 2b.	4	1	2	5	5	3	0
Klein, r.f.	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
F. Waner, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hafey, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Terry, 1b.	4	0	2	2	7	2	0
Berger, c.f.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bartell, s.s.	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Traynor	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Hubbell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Wilson, c.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
*O'Doul	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartnett, c.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hallahan, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Warneke, p.	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
English, s.s.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	8	14	24	11	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
American L.	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	x—4
National L.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in—Martin, Frisch, Ruth 2, Gomez, Averill. Two-base hit—Traynor. Three-base hit—Warneke. Home runs—Frisch, Ruth. Stolen base—Gehringer. Sacrifice—R. Ferrell. Double plays—Bartell to Frisch to Terry; Dykes to Gehrig. Left on bases—National League 5, American League 10. First base on balls—Off Hallahan 5, off Hubbell. Struck out—By Hallahan, by Warneke 2, by Hubbell, by Gomez, by Grove 3. Hits—Off Hallahan 2 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Warneke, 6 in 4 innings; off Hubbell, 1 in 2 innings; off Gomez, 2 in 3 innings; off Crowder, 3 in 3 innings; off Grove, 3 in 3 innings. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Dinneen (A. L.) at the plate, Klem (N. L.) at first, McGowan (A. L.) at second, Rigler (N. L.) at third, for the first four and a half innings; Klem (N. L.) at the plate; McGowan (A. L.) at first, Rigler (N. L.) at second and Dinneen (A. L.) at third for the remainder of game. Time of game—2h. 5m.

*O'Doul batted for Wilson in 6th.
†Traynor batted for Bartell in 9th.
‡Cuccinello batted for Hubbell in 9th.
§Averill batted for Crowder in 6th.

Eastern Yacht Club Is On Its Annual Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 7—The Eastern Yacht Club fleet which is holding its traditional cruise this year entirely in Massachusetts Bay, left this forenoon for the second run across to Gloucester, after all hands except Weetamoe had enjoyed a fast sail yesterday from Marblehead. At the getaway off Marblehead Rock on Thursday, Weetamoe was over too soon in her contest with Vanitie and was forced to make a restart.

After sailing about six miles of the 41-mile course without gaining much on Vanitie, the jib stay on Weetamoe parted, necessitating a return to Marblehead for repairs. She secured a new one later in the day and sailed across to join the fleet for today's run to Gloucester. Vanitie made the 41 miles hard on the starboard tack in 4h. 40m., leading Frank C. Paine's Shima, an M boat, by nearly an hour.

Lieut. Archdale Wins Title

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 7 (Canadian Press)—Lieut. R. L. Archdale of the Manchester Regiment yesterday won the rifle championship of the British Army, one of the major competitions of "services week" which precedes the empire meeting of the National Rifle Association. Archdale won the first stage of the army championship and after a tie-shoot captured the Roberts Cup for leadership in the second stage.

All-Star Game Nets $42,000

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Needy, retired baseball players were the real winners of yesterday's all-star game between National and American Leagues. Gross receipts totaled $52,000, with the net receipts estimated at approximately $42,000, which will go to the National Association of Professional Baseball Players, an organization formed to help old players in want. The official attendance was 49,200.

Crawford Beats Vines to Capture Wimbledon Title

Australian Tennis Star Dethrones American in Five Hard-Fought Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Jack C. Crawford, Australian star, won the final round of the men's singles and Wimbledon championship from H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of the United States, today, 4—6, 11—9, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

The Australian became, temporarily at least, the king of all he surveys in the tennis world as he added the prized Wimbledon title to that of his native land and of France.

His five-set victory over Vines, who won the title on his first appearance on the historic London courts last year, follows by only a few weeks a straight-set victory over Henri Cochet, once great ace, of France, in the finals of the French championships.

It was the eighth meeting between the new and old titleholders of Wimbledon, with Crawford victor now in three matches to five for the American champion.

Vines easily took the first set at 6—4, but Crawford then came back to run off the next two, the third rather easily. When the American came flashing back with all his old speed to win 6—2 and even the match, it seemed as though he had the championship again at his mercy but Crawford, a real stylist of the courts and almost as big as Vines was not to be denied and smashed through to victory to gain rightful ranking as the leading player of the world.

Baron Gottfried von Cramm and Hilda Krahwinkel, leading German combination, won final brackets in the mixed doubles with a 6—3, 8—6 victory over Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree and C. H. Kingsley, veteran English pair.

They will meet the winner of the match between Nat G. Farquharson and Mary P. Heeley, South African-English combination, and Jean Borotra of France and Betty Nuthall of England.

Farquharson and Miss Heeley won their way to the semifinal with a 10—8, 6—3 victory over Ryki Miki and Dorothy E. Round, the Japanese-English pair. Miss Round is women's singles finalist tomorrow against Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, the defending American titleholder.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian, now living in England, and her Spanish partner, Enrique Maier, went down to defeat in the fifth round of the mixed doubles yesterday before Baron von Cramm and Hilda Krahwinkel, German team, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. was eliminated from mixed doubles yesterday in the fifth round, she and George P. Hughes, her English partner, losing to Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree and C. H. Kingsley of England, 6—4, 6—4.

Elizabeth Ryan and Mme. René Mathieu of France reached the final round of the womens doubles by defeating Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, English pair, in the semifinal round, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Polo Breaks Loose With Over Fifty Players in Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 7—Polo broke loose with great vigor on the fields of the Meadow Brook Club yesterday, with 56 players and more than 200 ponies in battles on all but one of the eight fields, International Field being the only exception. Six of these were in the opening round of the 12-goal team series for the Hempstead Cups, with two more teams advancing by byes.

But the seventh, though merely a practice game, was the most important, as some of the candidates for the East-West series, to be staged as a part of a Century of Progress exposition, later this month, staged a tryout match on Cochran Field. In this, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the eastern team, headed a team called the Whites, with J. Watson Webb, Earle A. S. Hopping and William Post 3d, the two former internationalists and defeated the Reds, with Cecil Smith, of the West team, and James P. Mills and the Iglehart brothers, by a score of 9 to 6.

In the tournament series, the first-round survivors were Rockaway Rangers and Aknusti, who had byes, Great Island, which defeated Rockaway Whips, 16 to 6; Princemere, which disposed of Great Neck, 10 to 4; Hempstead, winners over Hurricane Juniors, 10 to 7; Meadow Larks, which defeated Cyclones, 13 to 5; Second Corps Area, in which the Officers eliminated Meadow Springs, 9 to 3; and Vipers, which had an overtime battle with Roslyn, in which Fred Wettach scored the winning goal early in the seventh chukker, making the score 8 to 7. All of these were played without handicaps.

The final of the high goal series for the Meadow Brook Cups, between Aknusti and Aiken Knights, was held over until next Sunday.

The summary of the tryout game:

Pos.	Whites	Reds
No. 1	J. Watson Webb	Philip S. Iglehart
No. 2	E. A. S. Hopping	Cecil Smith
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	J. P. Mills
Back	William Post 3d	Stewart B. Iglehart

Score—Whites 9, Reds 6. Goals—Hitchcock 5, Hopping 2, Post 2 for Whites; Smith 3, S. Iglehart 2, Mills for Reds. Referee—Richard Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	45	30	.600
Minneapolis	43	36	.544
St. Paul	42	38	.525
Indianapolis	38	35	.521
Toledo	41	38	.519
Milwaukee	34	40	.459
Louisville	36	43	.402
Kansas City	31	51	.378

Results July 6
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 4, Columbus 3.
Toledo 12, Minneapolis 10.

West Indians Need 374 to Win

YORKSHIRE, Eng., July 7 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire, the champion county team, yesterday set the British West Indies a hard task in their cricket encounter, which will end today. Scores at the end of the day's play were: Yorkshire, 248 and 248; British West Indies, 115, leaving the West Indies in need of 374 runs in their second innings for a victory.

Parker and Coen Win After Being Two Sets Behind

Bryan, Mako, Kamrath and McDiarmid Left in Quarterfinal Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7—Other strenuous quarterfinal-round battles were expected today in the annual clay-court tennis championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club. Two quarterfinal matches held yesterday provided the hardest kind of going, in which the winners rallied after losing the first two sets.

Survivors of these contests were Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, United States junior champion, and former Western title winner, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, the youngest player ever to make the United States Davis Cup team, who is staging a comeback after several years of tourney inactivity.

In today's quarterfinal matches, Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., faced C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, while Karl F. Kamrath of Houston, Texas, faced John McDiarmid of Port Worth, Texas.

After losing the first two sets, Parker rallied to win three in a row and defeat R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 7—9, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Bell seemed to feel his only chance to win was to make it short, but he was unable to break through the third set. Parker, who made many nets and outs in the first two sets, while forced by Bell, rallied and began placing them out of the New Yorker's reach. Bell tired rapidly and as the game grew older made few attempts to get anything wide.

Parker worked him out of position and caught him going away. The Milwaukee boy made good use of his favorite trick in the final games, drawing Bell to the net on drop shots and then passing him with drives that shaved the side lines.

Coen got by with a victory of the same kind over Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, Calif., recent winner of the United States intercollegiate championship. The score was 4—6, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3. Tidball displayed a well-balanced game and won the first two sets by placing the ball in rallies so Coen could not handle it well. Coen uncovered the endurance to survive this attack, and then pressed home his advantage when the collegiate champion seemed to tire in the third set.

Bryan, who is No. 30 in national tennis ranks, defeated the holder of No. 14 position, J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., in a fourth-round match, 6—4, 6—4. The hard forehand drives and powerful overhead smashes of the eastern contender were not enough to stop the rising lefthanded southerner, who got everything back and scored placements.

Karl F. Kamrath of Houston, Texas, seeded seventh, won a fourth-round victory over Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 6—4. The Texan's driving game had the Asheville boy on the defensive most of the way. The summary:

United States Claycourt Tennis Championships

Singles—Fourth Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—4.

Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, defeated Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Frederic Mercur, Harrisburg, Penna., 6—2, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Frank A Parker, Milwaukee, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 7—9, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo., defeated Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 4—6, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

T. F. O'Connell and Edgar Shoaff, Chicago, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—3, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur, Harrisburg, Penna., defeated Norman Bickel and John E. Shostrom, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, defeated William H. Doeg, Santa Monica, and Lawrence Meyers, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4.

Kent School Winner; Hun Crew Eliminated

HENLEY, Eng., July 7 (AP)—The Kent (Conn.) schoolboy crew today rowed to another impressive victory in the Thames Challenge Cup competition of the Royal Henley regatta, defeating Worcester College of Oxford, in the slow time of 8 minutes. Yesterday Kent defeated Jesus College of Cambridge, in its first heat. The victory put the American youngsters into the semifinals of the cup competition.

Stroking beautifully Kent won with the greatest ease from Worcester, leading the Oxford crew across the finish line by several lengths. They never got out of the high 20s anywhere on the course, their slow, powerful strokes driving their boat along always in the lead. A strong wind blowing directly against the racing shells partly accounted for the slow time.

Hun School, of Princeton, second schoolboy eight in the regatta, rowed to a spectacular dead heat in its third test against London Rowing Club. Both boats were clocked in 8m. 6s. The rerow was held this evening and Hun was eliminated.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	53	34	.605
Rochester	49	37	.570
Toronto	50	38	.568
Baltimore	46	42	.517
Montreal	43	43	.477
Buffalo	38	49	.437
Albany	38	50	.432
Jersey City	32	51	.386

Results July 6
Jersey City 11, Montreal 3.
Rochester 4, Albany 3.
Toronto 13, Baltimore 4.
Buffalo 5, Newark 2.

White Sox Purchase Haid

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7 (AP)—Sale of Hal Haid, Seattle pitcher, to the Chicago White Sox, was announced yesterday. The price was not disclosed. Haid came to Seattle in 1932 after pitching with the Boston Braves and the St. Louis Cardinals.

Ludlum Steel's Orders

Orders received by Ludlum Steel Company in June totaled $286,797, compared with $208,161 in May and $154,523 in June, 1932.

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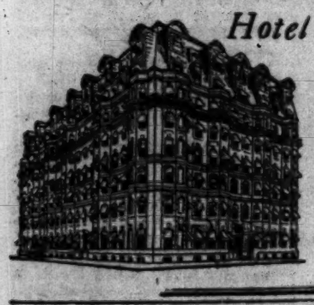

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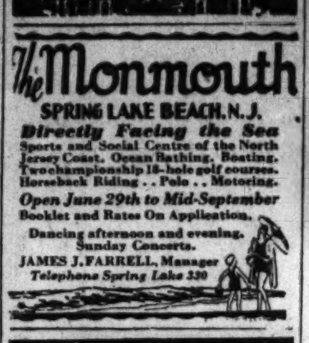

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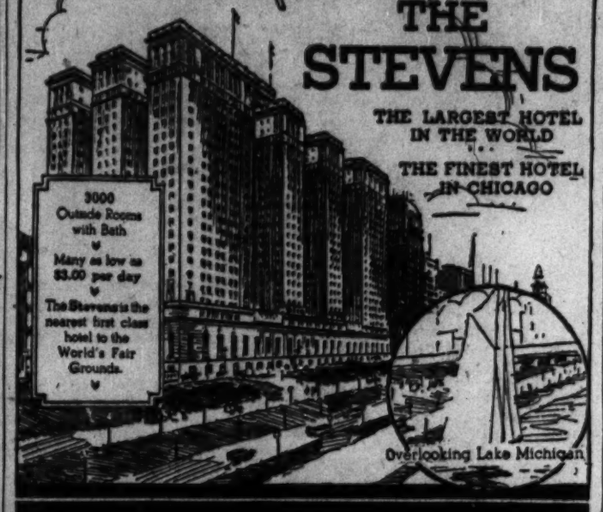
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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Big Demand For Rails, Utilities, And Industrials

Wave of Profit-Taking Cancels Many Gains in Late Market

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Stocks and staples took off for the stratosphere today, as the dollar leaped overboard without a parachute, but profit-taking disturbances in the upper zone interfered with the flight.

With the British pound showing a gain of around 15 cents at about $4.75, compared with its former gold parity of $4.86⅝, and the dollar dropping to about 70 cents in terms of European gold exchanges, the stampede for equities in the early hours swamped the machinery of the stock exchange and sent prices hurtling for gains of 1 to 4 or more points.

The ticker tape lagged nearly half an hour behind floor transactions which, in the first hour, moved at the rate of a 11,000,000-share day.

Realizing, in large volume, cut down the gains as well as the speed and, as the session grew older, the list became spotted with irregularities.

All grains made new highs before easing. Bonds were moderately irregular.

Forenoon gains of fractions to more than 4 points in stocks were swept aside in a wave of late profit-taking, and losses were registered in numerous issues.

Early advances of more than 2 points were almost entirely erased in United States Steel, Allied Chemical, United States Smelting and New York Central, while net losses of 1 to more than 2 points were shown by Johns-Manville, American Can, Columbian Carbon, American Telephone, National Distillers and Case.

Transfers approximated 6,900,000 shares.

Good Business Gains

Markets were particularly interested in late dispatches from London to the effect that the American delegation to the Economic Conference was drafting a proposal for world-wide action in shortening hours of labor, raising wages and agricultural prices.

While inflationary psychology was given the major credit for the resumption of the forward drive in stocks, more conservative traders were basing much of their optimism on the surprisingly substantial business gains which are being reported daily from all parts of the country. As one of the week-end trade reviews commented, "It is no longer an opinion that business is on the upgrade—it is a fact."

The rush to transfer dollars into goods, it is pointed out, is showing no abatement with the buying wave reaching such proportions that it has swept aside most of the doubts and suspicions prevailing only a few months ago. Not only was the goods shortage in wholesale and retail lines found to be far greater than had been imagined, but the steady participation of the consuming public has tended to confirm the advance judgment of merchants who started some weeks ago filling their warehouses to the brim.

Although unemployment apparently is being reduced at an encouraging rate, some analysts recall that of the approximately 12,000,000 idle in the nation, governmental authorities do not expect to get more than about 3,000,000 back to work by fall. Hopes are expressed, however, that many of the remainder will have jobs before the turn of the year.

Rail Bonds in Demand

The bond market was ushered into higher territory today by a buoyant group of secondary rails.

Demand for carrier loans broadened as the early action of rail shares held out promise of repetition of yesterday's forward push. There was a crisp inquiry for Allegheny Corporation 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 5½s, Southern Railway 4s and others, resulting in gains ranging from 1 to 3 points.

High-grade bonds in all groups were generally firm with the majority at fractionally higher levels. Various industrial loans gained a point or two in sympathy with strength in related shares. American Smelting & Refining 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, International Telephone 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Western Union 5s and Warner Bros. 5s made sizeable gains.

The federal list worked to slightly higher levels in quiet trading. Foreign issues were firm in most departments. Some of the German Government obligations registered moderate improvement. French and British loans were strong. Italian Government 7s and Uruguay 6s lost about a point.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

M. H. Fishman Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
June sales	$240,330	$234,418	2.5
Six months	1,018,616	1,084,507	*6.1

*Decrease.

Sales in May showed a decrease of 2 per cent from the like month of 1932.

G. C. Murphy Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
June sales	$1,808,328	$1,491,097	21.2
Six months	8,784,847	8,285,364	5.7

Neisner Bros

	1933	1932	Dec.%
June sales	$1,111,120	$1,339,331	17.0
Six months	6,502,277	6,839,895	4.8

W. T. Grant Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
June sales	$6,511,832	$5,862,645	11.0
Six months	33,233,530	32,842,810	1.1

Sales in May showed an increase of 7.6 per cent over the like month of 1932.

Dividends

Columbia Gas & Electric Company declared a dividend of 20 cents in 5 per cent convertible preferred stock on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 20.

C. M. Hall Lamp Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable July 20 to stock of record July 15.

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 19.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stock Prices at 2:55 P. M.

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 7	Last July 6
13⅛	3		Adams Express	30000	13¾	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
20⅛	8		Adams Millis	600	20¼	19½	20¼	19⅝
13½	5¼		Addressograph	800	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
9¼	1⅝		Advance Rumely	3100	9⅞	8¾	9	9⅛
11⅝	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	2300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
94¼	80	3	Air Reduction	1800	85½	92½	93¼	93¾
4	½		Airway Elec App	1300	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
94½	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2200	32⅝	31½	32	32
7⅝	3		Alleghany Corp	89000	8¼	7⅛	8⅜	7⅞
21	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	8100	21½	20	20	19¼
19	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	600	19½	19½	19½	18
19	1¼		Allegh pf ww XL	400	21	19	19	19¼
22	5		Alleghany Steel	10	21½	21½	21½	21
134½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	10300	134½	130¼	131½	130⅝
131½	115	7	Allied Chem pf	400	130	119⅝	120	119⅝
23⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	18100	24⅞	22¾	24⅛	23
23½	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	200	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22½
8⅝	⅝		Amal Leather	1000	7¼	7	7	7⅛
22½	5		Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	30
41½	18½	2	Amerada	8300	40⅞	39⅝	39¾	39⅝
26½	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	1300	24¼	23¾	23	24
26⅝	8		Am Bank Note	1300	28½	26⅝	28	28¼
49⅞	4¾	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	75	75	75	84½
96⅝	49½	4	Am Can	35000	98	93⅜	94⅜	95¼
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	2800	42	40	40	42
6⅞	1		Am Beet Sugar	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
36¾	8½		Am Car & Fdry	4300	38	34½	34½	35⅝
59¾	15		Am Car & F pf	100	58	56½	57	58
11¼	1⅝		Am Chain	1400	13¾	11½	11½	11¼
18	3½		Am Chain pf	100	24	24	24	
49	13½		Am Chicle	2700	51¼	49½	49¾	50⅜
43	15		Am Com Alcohol	7900	42⅝	40¼	41¼	42⅝
6	1		Am European	800	12⅝	12¼	12½	12½
19⅝	3¼		Am & For Pow	3100	19	17¾	18	18¼
44½	7		Am & For Pow pf	500	37½	37	37½	36¼
35⅝	8		Am & For Pow 2pf	2100	30	30	30	28⅝
27¼	4⅝		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	23½	23	23½	22⅞
18⅞	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	7800	18⅞	18¼	18½	19
16	2½		Am Hide & L	600	14¼	13¾	13¾	14
50	13½		Am Hide & L pf	200	46	44¾	44¾	
47	13⅛		Am Ice	6900	15	14	14¼	14⅝
15⅛	4¼		Am International	18000	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14
3½	1¼		Am La France	4500	2	1⅞	2	2
38⅝	5⅞		Am Locomotive	1600	37½	36⅛	36¼	37
60¾	17¾		Am Loco pf	300	63	62	62	60
6	1		Am Mach & Met	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6½
15¼	⅜		Am Mach & M ct	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
22	3⅛		Am Metal	8100	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	20
72	60		Am Metal 6%	100	66½	66½	66½	
30	17	1½	Am News	270	20½	17½	20½	27¼
15⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	66000	15⅞	13⅝	15⅞	15¾
40⅝	9¾	1½	Am P&L 1st 6% pf	1800	39¾	35⅞	39¾	39⅝
34⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3100	33⅝	32	33⅞	33½
18½	4⅜		Am Radiator	41000	19	18	18⅜	18½
107½	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	109	109	109	108
29	5¼		Am Rolling Mill	15200	28⅝	27	27½	27⅝
39⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	43½	41	41½	46
7	⅞		Am Seating	1800	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	6100	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
36¼	11⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	32	32	32	32
38	10⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	9800	38¼	36¼	37⅝	37⅜
84¼	31		Am Smelt & R pf	100	81¾	81¾	81⅞	80
72	20	80a	Am Sm&R pf	100	70	70	70	70
25⅜	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	7200	26¾	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
82	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	82	82	82	82
47½	30	2½	Am Stores	1600	47⅞	47	47⅞	47⅜
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2600	67	65¼	65¼	66
111	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	112¾	112	112¼	112
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	21000	134⅝	131⅝	131¾	132
36	10		Am Type F pf	10	35	35	35	35
47	10⅞	1	*Am Wat W & E	28000	41¾	38¾	39¾	39⅝
35⅛	9½	4	*Am WW&E ct	8000	35	33¾	34	34½
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¾
16⅞	2½		Am Woolen	6200	16⅝	16	16⅜	16⅜
61½	27⅝		Am Woolen pf	3100	61	59½	60	60⅞
4½	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	1500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11	¾		Am Writ Pap pf	100	13¼	13½	13¼	
9⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	3100	9¾	8½	8⅝	8⅞
10	20		Am Zinc L&S pf	500	60	56	56	55
19¼	5		Anaconda Cop	47000	20½	19⅜	20½	19¼
15½	4⅛		Anaconda Wire	200	15½	14⅞	15½	15
24⅜	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1800	23½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	81	81	81	81
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	900	28¼	27¾	28	28
82½	41	7	Armour Del pf	1600	83	82¼	82¼	83
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	14200	6¾	6	6	6½
4¼	¾		Armour Ill B	10100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
70¾	7	1	Armour Ill pf	15300	74	69½	71¼	70¾
6	1⅛		Arnold Constable	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
5¼	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
3⅛	⅜		Asso Dry Goods	1100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
58	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	56	56	56	
79½	34⅜		Atchison TG&SF	32100	80½	77¼	78	78⅜
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	900	72¾	72	72¾	72
54⅜	16½		Atl Coast Line	7500	57¼	55½	55½	54⅜
23½	4½		Atl Gulf & W I	200	25	23½	25	23
31⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	14600	31⅜	30¼	30⅝	31⅜
39½	9		Atlas Powder	1300	36½	36	36	37
8⅜	1½		Atlas Tack	600	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8
73¾	31½	2	Auburn Auto	6800	71	67	67¾	68¾
8	⅞		Austin Nichols	200	6¾	6½	6½	6½
13⅛	8½		Aviation Corp Del	74500	13¾	13	13¼	13⅜

—B—

17	3½		Baldwin Loco	40200	17⅝	16¼	17	17
45	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	1200	43⅝	42	42	41
36¾	8¼		Balt & Ohio	38600	37⅝	35½	37	36¾
38	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	3900	39¼	37½	37½	38
39⅜	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1800	39⅞	38½	39⅛	39⅜
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
10½	3		Barnsdall A	68100	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
27	7		Beatrice Cream	900	26½	26	26½	26
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	67	67	67	
12⅜	3½		Belding Hem	8500	12½	11½	11½	12⅜
88⅜	62¼	4.09	Zeig-Nat Rys ppf	500	90	88⅝	90	85¼
20½	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	25200	20¾	19½	20⅛	20½
10⅜	9		Best & Co	3100	13	12¾	13	12⅞
47⅞	10½		Bethlehem Steel	25600	48⅞	47⅛	48⅞	47⅞
82	25⅛		Beth Steel pf	100	81½	80¼	81½	80¼
23½	6½		Bigelow Sanford	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
16¾	3½		Blaw Knox	2100	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
54½	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	6100	54	52	52	53
37	18	1.60	Borden	7600	37	36¼	37	36⅞
21⅜	5½		Morg Warner	7800	21½	20	20½	21¼
30	6		Boston & Maine	200	29	28	29	29
4½	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	200	4	3⅜	3⅝	4
13¾	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	41000	13¼	12¼	12⅝	13¼
40	21⅜		Brooklyn Man T	5800	40⅝	39⅛	39½	39½
59	35¾	6	Brooklyn U Gas	100	57¾	57½	57½	58
88½	63⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	84	84	84	82½
52¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	52¾
116½	108¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	117	117	117	
18½	13¾		Brunswick Balke	1800	16	16	16	15⅞
3¼	½		Bruns Terminal	1100	3	3	3	2⅞
13¾	2		Bucyrus Erie	2100	12	12	12	12
19⅜	23¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	3500	17¾	16⅜	17	17
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	13000	9	8½	8⅞	9
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	150	33½	32	32	31¼
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	9100	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
13¼	2½		Bullard	1200	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅛
6	⅞		Bulova Watch	200	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
3¾	1		Burns Bros B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	9300	20¼	19⅛	19½	20¼
8	1		Bush Terminal	700	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
9½	1		Bush Term deb	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
5⅜	1½		Butler Bros & Zinc	1500	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅞	1		Butte & Superior	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
7½	1¼		Butterick	600	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
34	8½		Byers	7500	32¾	31½	31⅝	32¼

—C—

31⅜	7¾		Calif Packing	3100	31½	29	29⅝	30½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11¾	2		Campbell Wy&C	300	11	10½	10⅝	10½
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	4100	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
27¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	5300	28	24¼	24¾	25⅝
19⅝	7½		Canadian Pacific	72000	20¾	19⅝	19⅞	20
32	14	1	Cannon Mills	700	32	31	31	30⅝
12	4¼		Capital Admin	300	12	11¾	11¾	
99	30½		Case Threshg	41500	100¾	96	97	99
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	80¾	80¾	80¾	78½
26¼	5½		Caterpillar Trac	18200	29⅛	27¾	28¾	28⅝
4	1		Celotex vtc	200	4	3½	3⅝	3⅝
58⅞	4¼		Celanese Corp	23600	55½	51½	52⅝	54⅝
10¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	30	12⅜	12	12⅜	11¾
31	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	31	29¾	30⅜	31
115	38		Central RR of NJ	200	121½	118	118	122
15	2		Century Ribbon	1400	9	8	9	8
28¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	10600	29⅞	28⅝	29	28⅞
7⅝	1		Certain-Teed	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7
20⅞	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	200	17¼	16	16	17½
48¾	14½	2	Chesapeake Corp	12500	52½	49¼	50¼	50¾
46½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	83000	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	47
2⅜	½		Chi & E Ill	900	7	7	7	4
5½	⅛		Chi & E Ill pf	700	8	8	8	8½
6	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	18000	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝
14	2⅞		Chi & Gt W pf	10800	14⅞	13⅝	14½	14¾
15	6		Chi Ind & L pf	10	15	19	19	18
9	1		Chi Mil & St P	10200	7½	7	7½	7
14	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	34500	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12¼
13⅞	1¼		Chi & N'western	42000	16	14⅝	15⅜	14⅝
32¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	2300	34¾	31⅝	31⅞	34¾
10⅞	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	9¾	8⅝	9¼	9½
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	200	22	21⅜	22	21
9¼	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	9500	10½	9½	9¾	9¼
21⅜	5½		Chi RI&P 6%	5100	15	13¼	14	13¾
16	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	2400	19½	18	18	17½
29	5		Chickasha Cot O	700	28	27½	28	26⅞
10	2	1	Childs Company	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
19	6		Chile Copper	7100	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
38⅝	7¾		Chrysler	51500	38¾	37	37⅝	38½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	2100	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	69½	69½	6½	69½
2½	¼		City Stores	12000	3⅝	3⅞	3¼	2¾
4⅞	1½		City Stores A	45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
1¾	⅛		City Stores vtc	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	300	26	26	26	26
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	2400	20	19⅜	19¾	19¾
83	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	84	84	84	
18⅞	3		Collins & Aikman	7700	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
17	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	5200	17⅝	16⅜	17	16
31½	13½		Colo & So 1pf	100	31	30	30	33
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	112600	27¼	25⅝	26½	26¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	81¼	80½	80½	80½
20⅝	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	5300	22	21¼	21¾	21⅜
70	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	3200	70¼	65½	66¾	68
15⅛	7		Comm Credit	5200	14	13	13¾	13⅝
32	16	3	Comm Cred A	300	32½	32⅝	32½	
24	18½	2	Con Ct 8% pf B	20	23	23	23	
42	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1700	42½	40¼	40½	42½
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	93½	93	93½	93
30⅝	9	.60	Comm Solvents	52500	30	28⅝	28½	29¾
6½	1⅜		Comwlth & So	90100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
65½	21	6	Comwlth &S pf	1200	63½	53⅜	53⅜	53
18⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	6400	18½	18½	19¼	18⅜
5⅝	1⅛		Consol Film Ind	300	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝
14⅜	5½		Conso. Film I pf	1600	13½	11½	12	11½
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	53200	62⅝	59⅝	60¼	60¼
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93½	93	93½	93⅝
3½	2⅛	½	Consol Laundries	1600	4	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
15⅝	8		Consol Oil	8100	18⅝	14⅞	15⅝	15⅝
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	900	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
3⅛	⅛		Consol Textile	9800	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅞
10	1½		Container A	940	8½	8¼	8⅝	8¾
4½	¾		Container B	1400	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
17⅝	3		Cont Baking A	900	13½	14½	14⅝	15
27	½		Cont Baking B	5900	26	24¼	25	25¼
62½	38	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60⅝	60⅞	60⅝	61
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	5500	64½	63½	63⅝	62½
16⅝	3½		Cont Dis Fibre	12300	17½	16¼	13½	17
35½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	6200	36½	33¾	34½	35
18⅛	4⅞		Cont Oil	53500	19½	18¼	19	19
81¾	49⅜	3	Corn Products	5500	83½	79	81	81¾
8	2⅝		Coty	5900	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	7⅛
37⅜	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	34	33	34	33½
14⅜	3¼		Crosley Radio	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
63¼	14¼		Crown Cork & S	5300	60½	58	59	60½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	700	37⅞	37½	37½	37½
6	2		Crown Zellerbach	53200	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
28⅝	9		Crucible Steel	1400	28½	27¾	28	27½
55	18		Crucible Steel pf	700	49¾	49½	49½	
8½	8½		Cuba Co pf	100	8½	8½	8½	
4⅝	½		Cuba Co	3200	3	3	3½	3⅞
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	2400	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼
50½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	2100	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¼

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6¾	1⅝		Davega St	1800	8½	7⅞	8½	7⅞
18⅝	6¼	.10	Deere & Co pf	3100	17⅜	16⅛	16⅞	18½
48¼	40⅝		Deere & Co	63100	49	48¼	47⅝	48
91⅜	87⅝		Del & Hudson	10200	93½	89	90	92¼
43⅜	17¼		Del Lack & W	43200	45⅝	42⅜	43⅝	45¼
8	2		Denver R G pf	100	10¼	8	10⅛	8
89	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	88¼	89¼	89½	87½
24½	10		Devie & Ray A	300	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
28	17½	1	Diamond Match	14500	29⅝	27	27½	28½
108⅝	98¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30	28⅝
35	12	17	Dome Mines	31500	34⅝	32½	33⅜	34½
22¼	10½	1.30†	Dominion Stores	4500	24¼	23½	23½	23½
18	10½	.75	Douglas A	38100	17½	16¼	16½	17¼
18	6¾		Dresser A	600	16½	15½	15½	16¼
10⅜	8¼		Dresser B	300	10	9¼	9¼	10
17⅝	¼		Duluth So Shore	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
3¼	⅛		Duluth So Sh pf	300	2¾	2	2	3½
111	98	8	Gen Baking pf	140	105	105	105	105
104	92½	6	Gen Bronze	10900	10½	10	10	10¼
12	10	1	Gen Cable	1800	9¾	9¼	9¼	9
23	21¼		Gen Cable A		10	10¼	10¼	10¼
36⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	64600	29	26½	29	26¼
12½	10⅞	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
39	21	1.60	Gen Foods	9100	38⅞	38¼	38½	38⅝
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	2000	67¼	67	67	67
18½	3⅛		Gen O & E cv pf	300	15	14½	15	14
2¾	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	6500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
104	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	200	103¼	103¼	101¾	102
12	10	1	Gen Motors	123200	33¼	32½	32⅝	32½
91	85½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	92	91¼	92	91
10½	2½		Gen Out Ad	100	8	8	8	7⅝
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	2100	7⅝	6¾	6¾	7¼
49½	13½	1.	Gen Ry Signal	2100	49	47

Financial: News and Comment

Rules Under New Act Supervising Securities Sales

Federal Trade Commission Issues Instructions Regarding Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Enforcement of the Federal Securities Act, rules for which were issued yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission, will, rather than handicap general business financing, help and protect legitimate enterprises, officials here point out.

The commission, after discussing definitions, forms and the manner of filing, orders that at the time of filing registration statements registrants shall state the maximum aggregate price at which securities are proposed for sale, and that they shall pay the registration fee of one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. Such fee, however, it says, shall not be less than $25.

It further orders that the registrant shall file within 10 days after a security is offered to the public a statement setting forth the actual price at which it was offered, and if there be a difference between that price and the proposed rate, set forth an explanation.

Article 5 provides that copies of information filed in connection with or as a part of any registration statement will be furnished to the public upon request and payment of the charge.

Open to Public

Article 6 notes that the registration statement and all information in connection will be open to the public for inspection, while Article 7 orders that the registrant shall file in connection with the registration statement such other information as the commission may require.

Article 8 covers the effective date of amendments, Article 9 refers to signatures to amendments, and Article 10 to accountants. In Article 11, on the certification of accountants or other experts, it is provided that if anything comes to the attention of such expert which indicates that items are untrue or that there is an omission, he shall bring such immediately to the attention of the commission.

The standard of reasonableness in grounds for belief is specified as that of a person occupying a fiduciary relationship.

Article 12 provides that there shall be inserted in a conspicuous part of the prospectus a statement advising that copies of the registration statement may be procured from the commission upon payment of the legal charge, but that such registration shall not be deemed a finding by the commission that the prospectus is true and accurate on its face, or that the commission has given its approval to such security.

Radio Broadcasts

In Article 13 provision is made for reducing to writing a radio broadcast which is considered as a prospectus.

Article 14 notes the computation of time, and Article 15 provides for application for waiver of written consent.

Article 16 discusses gold obligations, and provides that when the issuer continues to sell, subsequent to July 26, 1933, securities containing the usual gold clause, such security shall have printed a statement explaining that such gold clause was included in compliance with the terms of the indenture which was executed prior to the approval, on June 5, 1933, of the resolution that obligations incurred after that date shall be discharged upon payment of dollar for dollar in any coin or currency which at the time is legal tender for public and private debts.

Articles 17, 18, and 19 provide for hearings by the commission, appearance of counsel or other authorized representatives, and the making of further rules.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The first registration certificate under the new securities law, detailing a $5,000,000 issue of trust shares, was filed with the Federal Trade Commission today by the Massachusetts Investors Trust.

Officials of the company were on hand when commission offices opened to make the first registration statement.

The government fee on a $5,000,000 issue is $500.

Details of the financial statement were not immediately available.

Because the commission's form was not completed until late yesterday, the company filed its report in accordance with its own interpretation of the Securities Act.

Registration statements must be on file 20 days before becoming effective.

July's Called Bonds Exceeds June Total

Aggregate of $7,223,250 bond redemptions scheduled for July, 1933, exceeded the June total of $2,353,640, and was close to the July, 1932, figure of $7,716,075. It comprises $4,645,400 called in entirety and $2,577,850 called in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund requirements.

Total of $110,056,020 redemptions for the first seven months of this year compares with $102,666,405 for 1932 corresponding period, high of $1,409,513,890 in 1928, and low of $25,921,450 in the seven months of 1921.

Board of Trade Seats Up

CHICAGO, July 7—Continued activity in the grain market has materially increased demand for memberships on Chicago Board of Trade. Sale was reported late Thursday at $11,000 net to the buyer, or $300 above what was paid earlier and $500 above figure at which several changed hands in the past few days.

American Telephone Income

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission May operating income of $951,931, compared with $563,669 in May, 1932. The figures cover operating activities only, excluding dividends, interest and other revenues.

Trade in Pacific Northwest Advances to Higher Levels

Advisory Board Figures Show Recovery Making Definite Progress—Average Rise of 8 P. C. in Carloadings for Third Quarter Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., July 7—A report based upon figures and facts presented to the Pacific Northwest Advisory Board by commodity committee members shows that recovery has made definite progress in this section of the country and also indicates an average increase of better than 8 per cent in carloadings for all industries for the third quarter of this year. This is a conservative estimate based entirely upon shipments for the like period last year, plus the trend in industrial activity noted for the quarter closing June 30.

Certain basic industries such as mining, lumber, grains and mill products show estimated increases in carloadings ranging downward from 51 per cent.

Mining, including ores, concentrates and smelter products, indicates a better than 50 per cent increase in shipments, although prices are not yet said to cover the cost of production. It is stated there must be a revival of industries using the metals before there will be a sufficient price advancement.

Large Copper Supply

There are reported to be 700,000 tons of copper on hand at this time, and no additional production will be necessary for some time. The price advanced to 8c a pound in the quarter just closing. Production of lead is also said to exceed consumption. Manufacturers of automobile storage batteries, lead-covered cables and white lead in paints are among the chief users of lead, and upon the success of these industries the success of lead largely depends. Action on silver is eagerly awaited.

Wheat, which has shown such a favorable upturn, still presents a problem in the Northwest. With a poor outlook for foreign market trade—with the exception of possible shipments to China—the Pacific Northwest finds itself at a disadvantage so far as shipping is concerned. It is now seeking an improved rate on grain out of the area. Producers are asking for a 50c rate. An increase in carloadings for grains of all kinds for the third quarter is estimated at 20 per cent.

An estimated increase of 22 per cent is forecast in shipments of lumber and forest products. One hundred and eighty west coast companies report a 20 per cent increase in volume of business over 1932. Prices for products, however, are still unsatisfactory, lumber men report.

Packing house products will show an increase of 34 per cent in carloadings, it is estimated. Paper products and pulp, 27 per cent. Vegetables, 10 per cent. Dairy products and fresh fruits, an average of 1.5 per cent.

Furniture leads the list by a prospective increase of 60 per cent in car loadings.

Railway Outlook Better

In explaining how the railroads are endeavoring to improve their service, lighten their operating costs, and assist the shipper, Mr. W. C. Kendall of Washington, D. C., cited activities of the research bureau. For example, a standard box car for the entire country will reduce repair costs, inventory costs, etc. Freight trains may now be increased from 160 to 200 cars, due to an invention to eliminate shock, which formerly did tremendous damage. Another invention makes it possible for freight trains to run as smoothly as passenger coaches.

Research has also made it possible to wash boilers in transportation, thus saving thousands of dollars a year. The block signal system and remote control increases the movement of freight and prevents the stopping of trains at frequent intervals. Research has made it possible for the railroads to save millions in fuel costs over a short period by changing the method of firing and in a better selection of coal.

The World's Business

Allied Chemical

THE Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation has agreed to abide by the request of the New York Stock Exchange that the corporation should provide more data in its financial statement. Thus ends a dispute which is of vital interest to American stockholders in general. Allied Chemical reports had become almost meaningless in their vagueness. Stockholders complained, their complaints were expressed in the press, and the New York Stock Exchange was forced to take action. This it did by asking the corporation to be more explicit. When the corporation refused, it was threatened with deprivation of listing privileges. Never before had the exchange adopted such an attitude toward such a powerful company. The dispute has been ended with the pledge of the corporation to segregate items and carry assets either at cost or market value.

* * *

Securities Act

The securities act is giving newspapers as well as brokers and financial services food for thought. Section 17 makes it unlawful for any newspaper or financial service to circulate an article or notice which "though not purporting to offer a security for sale, describes such security for a consideration received or to be received, directly or indirectly from an issuer, underwriter or dealer, without fully disclosing the receipt, whether past or prospective, of such consideration and the amount thereof."

The need for honest financial journalism was pointed out in the revelations by Representative Fiorello La Guardia of "considerations" received by certain financial writers for boosting certain stocks during the boom era. The trouble will be to define "consideration." At any rate, according to the Nation, the Wall Street Journal, is requiring its reporters to sign affidavits that their articles are not paid for by interested outsiders.

* * *

A Managed Dollar

The summary of Prof. Gustav Cassel's speech in London which was printed yesterday was sent to this column by a correspondent. It might interest this correspondent to know that Professor Cassel was invited to Washington in 1928 to give evidence before a congressional committee which was inquiring whether a stabilized dollar was feasible. The Swedish economist stated, "The first purpose of the Federal Reserve System is to keep up the gold standard, that is to say, to keep the dollar at a purchasing power parity with gold. Then the system should use the influence it may have upon the value of gold in coöperation with other central banks, to prevent unnecessary fluctuations in that value." In other words, Professor Cassel contemplated international action which would combine stabilization of the dollar in terms of commodities with stabilization of the dollar in terms of foreign money. The latter is temporarily under a cloud, so, therefore, is international action. The former is to be the object of a new experiment when the general price level has been hoisted and price relations leveled.

Price Leveling

What has been called in these columns the price-leveling program of the Roosevelt Administration has recently been illustrated by the Administration's attitude toward an attempt to increase the price of bread in Iowa. Wheat has more than doubled this year. A processing tax of 30 cents a bushel is also to be imposed on the millers, who will certainly pass it on to the bakers. So the bakers, faced with this increase, actual and potential, in the price of their raw material, proposed to boost their charges for bread by 60 per cent. But such a boost is not in the calculations of the authors of the farm legislation. If the cost of living increases in this way, the help to farmers and primary producers in general from higher prices will be nullified. They will receive more for the goods they produce. But they will have to pay more for the goods they buy. Iowa action would also help to frustrate the intent of Nira, or the National Industrial Recovery Act, which is intended to reflate the deflated wage-earner's income faster than living costs. Only by such means can he recover his lost buying power. Hence, the Iowa bakers have been asked to justify their threat to Department of Justice officials.

* * *

Bread Prices

The problem of the costs going into the price of bread is not an easy one to elucidate. Yet it is clear that the price of wheat is only a comparatively minor item in the price of bread. Government investigations have shown that the prices paid to the farmers for the wheat in a loaf of bread is only about 13 per cent of the retail prices. Thus, without knowing any of the other circumstances, one might assume that the Administration will have no difficulty in showing that such a huge boost as Iowa proposes is unjustified. This problem of "what is a fair price?" however, is going to be a real problem. It was answered in the old days by the working of a standard of value which has now given way to the brain of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his fellow administrators.

* * *

Technocracy

The breaking up in confusion of the technocrats' congress at Chicago brings one back with a start to a time when Technocracy seemed to be sweeping the United States. The calendar says that the time was only six months ago, but in experience an age seems to have flown by. Now the people have hitched their wagon to a very different star, the economics of Roosevelt. This has already shown that a good deal of what the technocrats described as technological unemployment was merely depressional unemployment. Moreover, the technocrats did not attach sufficient stress to what the National Bureau of Economic Research calls "technological change." Look at the farm, for example. Is it fair to figure out the farm laborers thrown out of jobs by tractors and other agricultural implements? Those implements are made by somebody. They provide employment opportunities in factories even while they reduce the labor force in agriculture.

H. B. E.

Pullman Traffic Revenue Showing Abrupt Upswing

Present Levels Indicate June Net Will Exceed That of Year Ago

CHICAGO, July 7 — Traffic and gross revenues of Pullman Co., transportation subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., are currently showing an upswing which has brought them close to the levels of a year ago.

Indications are that June will show a net after taxes (for the first time since last December) which will be well in excess of the net of $23,506 reported for June, 1932. In view of the large net losses after taxes in earlier months this will not, of course, suffice to put Pullman Co. in the black either for the first half or the second quarter.

Traffic outlook for the coming three months, the best months of Pullman's year, is at present good. In those three months last year net, after taxes, was $546,603.

The turn in traffic and revenues came a little after the middle of May, and they have since showed a consistent upward seasonal trend in contrast to the uncertain trend in the late spring and early summer a year ago.

Business Upturn Reflected

The upturn has reflected not only world's fair travel and other travel, where special attractions, including reduced railroad and sleeping car rates, have lured people to the rails, but the general improvement in business.

As a result of the betterment in traffic, beginning in the latter part of May, Pullman Company's loss after taxes for that month was probably smaller than the loss of $451,983 reported for April. Loss after taxes in April was only $65,567 more than in April, 1932, despite decline of $741,105 in gross.

Low-traffic levels in earlier months, particularly February and March, caused four months' loss after taxes, despite further drastic economies, to reach $1,588,204, compared with $825,126 in the corresponding 1932 period. May deficit after taxes may be larger than the deficit of $335,778 reported for that month in 1932.

Rising railroad freight traffic indicates that the other major division of Pullman, Inc., namely the manufacturing subsidiaries, Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corp., Standard Steel Car Corp., etc., may get business during the second half of the year.

Indications that equipment business is in the offing are predicated not only on the sharp gains in railroad traffic, but on the fact that a number of carriers have sold substantial percentages of their freight car ownership for scrapping.

With higher prices for scrap the proceeds from these sales alone furnish fair-sized sums which could be applied on new equipment purchases.

Bankers' Acceptance Rates Are Advanced

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The America Acceptance Council announces an advance of ⅛ of 1 per cent in rates on bankers acceptances.

The new rates follow: 30-90 days, ⅝ per cent bid—½ per cent asked; 4 months, ⅝ per cent bid—¾ per cent asked; 5-6 months, 1⅛ per cent bid—1 per cent asked.

Electric Refrigerator Sales

Sales of household electric refrigerators in Massachusetts in May registered a tremendous increase over those of April and the corresponding month a year ago, according to the Electric Refrigeration Bureau of the Edison Electric Institute. May sales through all retail outlets are estimated at 11,831 units, compared to 6588 in the preceding month and 8967 in May, 1932.

Federal Banks Issue Sold

NEW YORK, July 7—Subscription books have been closed on $25,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks' 2½ per cent debentures, according to Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 177

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1933.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, July 5, 1933.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH
NEXT INTEREST DAY JULY 15

Proven Income

DURING past years hundreds of Monitor readers have invested sums varying from $100 to $10,000 in SILVER STATE income Certificates. They have had full protection of principal, and uninterrupted income.

Conservative policies assure maximum dividends in line with business trends.

You, too, may secure the same fine protection plus regular, reasonable dividends. Write now for folder C S M

SILVER STATE
Building and Loan Association
1644 Welton Street Denver, Colorado
Member Federal Home Loan Bank
Member U. S. Building and Loan League

Big Gain in Orders For Ludlum Steel

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 7

ORDERS received by Ludlum Steel Company during the full month of June totaled $386,797, compared with $205,161 in May and $134,523 in June a year ago, increases respectively of 88 per cent and 190 per cent, H. G. Batcheller, president, reported today.

Shipments were $284,390 in June, compared with $205,352 in May and with $151,334 in June, 1932, increases of 38 per cent and 88 per cent.

Curtiss-Wright Export Business Surges Forward

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—Curtiss-Wright Corporation has received export orders amounting to $2,500,000 since Jan. 1, according to announcement by Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, president of the concern, today. This total equals the entire export business the company did in 1932, when it exported more products than any other aviation manufacturing concern in the world, the announcement added.

The extent to which the American aviation industry is developing its markets throughout the world is indicated by the list of countries to which Curtiss-Wright Corporation has shipped aviation equipment during the last six months. They are China, Russia, Germany, Spain, Poland, Switzerland, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Bulgaria, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Cuba, El Salvador, Canada, Australia, Philippines, Turkey, and the Dutch East Indies.

Cash Register Sales Higher

DAYTON, Ohio, July 7—Gross sales of National Cash Register Company in June were $1,150,000, compared with $826,000 in June, 1932, and $1,575,000 in May, 1933. Cancellations are showing a decided dropping off in past few months.

Higher Prices In Most Sections Of Livestock Market

Fed Steers and Yearlings Rise—Hogs Advance and Lambs Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 7—This was a short week in the livestock trade owing to the holiday on Tuesday, which resulted in comparatively small receipts, and practically all classes of livestock at Chicago closed higher than a week ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings sold steady to 25 cents higher at the close, after taking a dip on the post-holiday session. Heifers, mixed yearlings and butcher she-stock ruled steady while bulls sold 10-15 cents higher and vealers gained $1. Medium weight fed steers topped the market at $7 while best heavy bullocks made $6.85, and long yearlings $6.75.

Steers and yearlings bulked at $6-6.50. Strictly choice heifers reached $6 with bulk $5.50 downward. Weighty sausage bulls topped at $3.65. Vealers sold up to $6.75 at the close. Stockers and feeders gained 25 cents, selling mainly at $5.25 down with the best yearlings up to $5.85.

The hog market was somewhat irregular, closing strong to 15 cents higher than late last week, light lights up most, while packing sows gained 10-25 cents. Shipping demand expanded considerably this week, more hogs going out Monday and Wednesday than any other two days this year. Fresh pork and provisions prices strengthened, stimulating the hog market. The closing top was $4.65 with bulk of the better grade 200-290-pound averages selling at $4.55-4.65; 300-350 pounds, $4.35-4.55; 140-190 pounds, $3.75-4.60; pigs, $3-3.50; packing sows, mostly $3.65-4.10; smooth lightweights, up to $4.25.

Fat lambs gained fully 75 cents, reaching $8.25 late this week, within only 50 cents of the highest price of the season. Bulk of the better grade natives turned at $7.50-8, but throwouts lagged behind at $5.25 downward. Yearlings sold up to $6.25. Fat ewes eased off 25 cents, bulking at $2.25 downward, only a few lightweights making $2.50 or better.

Wholesale Prices Still Swing Upward

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 7

WHOLESALE prices are continuing their steady swing upward.

The bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor said today its index number of wholesale prices for the week ended July 1 was 66.3, as compared with 65.1 for the week ended June 24.

The index, based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100, was 64.5 on June 17, 64.0 on June 10, and 63.8 on June 3.

First National Bank of Boston Stronger in Cash

The general recovery in the banking situation of the country is well exemplified in the recently published statement of The First National Bank of Boston.

Its deposits of more than $530,000,000 show an increase of approximately $40,000,000 since the bank holiday of last March, and its ratio of capital assets to deposits is strong, approximately one to seven.

With more than 50 per cent of its total deposits in cash and United States Government securities New England's leading financial institution is in a strong position to care for the growing demand for credit from New England industries.

The bank has continued its dividend at the rate of $2 a year, although current earnings are understood to be in excess of $4 a share.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

LOS ANGELES, July 7—Columbia Pictures Corporation states that its 1933-1934 schedule of motion picture production will provide for filming 49 feature pictures and 143 short subjects at a total cost of approximately $7,500,000.

First Call For National Banks In Some Months

Comptroller of Currency Asks for Reports on Conditions

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The first call for conditions of national banks since the troubles of last February and March was issued today by the Comptroller of the Currency, asking for the reports at the close of business on June 30.

The last call for condition of the banks was for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1932, but since that time many banks have ceased to operate and some still are under the control of conservators.

The call issued by J. F. T. O'Connor does not include those banks operating under the direction of the conservators or receivers.

The emergency bank law provides that conservators have all of the authority that is conferred upon receivers and therefore they make reports to the comptroller twice monthly, and are not permitted to do an unrestricted banking business, report of which is asked for in the call.

The analysis of the reports which will be received from the banks is awaited in financial circles. It usually is issued about a month after the call date.

The last figures available issued by the Federal Reserve Board showed that on May 31 there were 4862 national banks with deposits of $15,743,906,000 licensed to do unrestricted business, while 1029 national banks with deposits of $1,155,279,000 were not licensed and in the hands of conservators or receivers.

The last national bank call showing condition of the national banks Dec. 31 showed there were 6016 banks in continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii which had aggregate resources of $23,310,974,000, an increase of $744,979,000 in three months but a decrease of $31,351,312,000 in the year.

On Dec. 31 deposits in the 6016 banks amounted to $18,518,107,000 an increase of $836,190,000 in three months but a drop of $726,240,000 in the year.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1933

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks and the Treasurer of the United States	$155,785,765.67
United States Government Securities	119,621,068.84
State and Municipal Securities	25,163,173.49
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	24,617,680.34
Loans, Discounts and Investments	271,929,657.06
Banking Houses	14,536,681.57
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	12,238,900.62
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,847,027.06
Total	$627,739,954.65

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	27,698,048.25	$72,198,048.25*
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		3,313,156.03*
Acceptances Executed for Customers		13,706,186.89
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,380,369.24
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		3,450,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		2,375,313.39
Deposits		531,316,880.85
Total		$627,739,954.65

*Since the statement of December 31, 1932, $5,000,000 have been transferred from Profits to Reserve for Contingencies. From the latter account $11,600,000 have been applied to reduce the book value of Loans, Discounts and Investments.

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company and The First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts, both of which are beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Boulder Dam Dwarfs Feats Of Every Age

(Continued from Page 1)

ground away, carried downstream and deposited as silt, forming the Imperial Valley and walling off the Salton Basin from inundations by the sea.

This river brings down yearly a mass of soil more than equivalent to the entire substance of the great wall of China. All this it drops along its course and in the Gulf of California.

Most of the Imperial Valley is below the ocean and all of it is lower than the level of the river at flood, while river bed and banks are constantly rising because of the deposit of this material.

It is but a question of time, perhaps a very short time, when some unusual flood may break through these soft, low-lying shores and destroy utterly this valley and all of its hard-won civilization. That very thing happened often in prehistoric ages, and there remain clear evidences of the destruction of primitive civilizations that at times existed along the borders of earlier Salton seas.

A serious break did occur a generation ago, during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, and only by tremendous efforts on the part of the Southern Pacific Railway and the Federal Government was total destruction then averted. From that time until today the Salon Sea has been a visible reminder of what this powerful river might do if left to itself.

Will Be Huge Settling Basin

The Govennient recognized the need of a settling basin for these silt-filled torrents, of quiet water areas in which this mud might deposit itself, so that the flow could no longer build itself higher and higher above surrounding country. The dam will furnish this basin, in the form of a lake 125 miles long and up to 600 feet deep, with a shore line of between 500 and 600 miles. It will be by far the largest artificial lake in existence, and its waters would cover the State of Massachusetts seven feet deep.

It is true that in time this lake will be filled by sediment. But the term of its usefulness has been variably estimated at from 100 to 200 years. Long before then the dam will have paid for itself in actual money returns and will have provided a fund for the construction of a second series of works.

Owens Lake area, from which Los Angeles now draws most of its supply of water, does not furnish as much as is taken away. The base water level of the Owens Lake shed is gradually lowering; the lake itself has become a marsh, and it is only a question of time when this shed will not supply as much water as is required by the present population of the districts depending upon it. Within the last few years many millions have been invested in efforts to extend the areas from which water can be drawn, and in constructing dams for holding flood waters from near-by mountains. These attempts are regarded as temporary expedients, and a Metropolitan Water District has been organized, including Los Angeles and surrounding territory, for the purpose of permanently arranging a supply, and tapping the Colorado.

Provides Ample Supply

Bonds to the amount of $220,000,000 have been authorized to build works that will take water from the river below the dam and convey it through a great conduit for a distance of 265 miles to the Los Angeles area. This conduit will run across valleys, over deserts and through mountain ranges and will be large enough to give ample supply for 10,000,000 people. It is estimated to relieve these people for a generation of fear of water insufficiency.

Work on this task has begun. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has advanced a small share of the money. Contracts for several of the tunnels through which this water is to pass have recently been let and supplies are now moving across wide deserts to several of the sites.

At the present time the canal that takes water from the river to irrigate the Imperial Valley has part of its course through Mexico. This is not considered advisable as a permanent condition, and the canal is already too small for demands made upon it. One of the important subsidiary items of this whole project, therefore, is that for a larger and all-American canal, tapping the river near Yuma.

This is to be capable of irrigating far more of these potentially highly fertile lands than is now possible. Further, a continuous flow is to be assured, something not now practicable because of the extreme variations of the river's runoff.

Colorado Truly Awful

In the 1650 miles of its rugged course the Colorado experiences more marked contrasts than any other stream on earth. It drains an area three times the size of Germany, and its waters lave colder and more torrid, wetter and more arid, higher and more depressed areas than are elsewhere to be found on the continent.

The word "awful" fitly describes this river. One stand at its brink and feels the insidious tug of quicksands; there is no life in its sullen waters, no living creature flying above it.

Instead of vivifying the regions through which it passes and causing them to blossom, it robs them of their scanty supply of moisture. On only three or four occasions have men attempted the passage of its canyons and lived. It speeds on at the foot of its mile-deep gorges, the sound of boulders transported by its flood deafening the ear.

The flow of this river is most erratic. At times there is merely a muddy trickle at Yuma, and again it may discharge 250,000 cubic feet per second. Needless to say the problem of controlling such a stream and throwing a dam across it is no small one, requiring infinite care and skill.

It was necessary, first, to bypass the river at the selected damsite. Four tunnels were driven through the solid rock, two on each side the stream gorge. These completed, the next requirement was to divert the river from its age-old bed and through these tunnels. This was accomplished by the construction of two cofferdams, one below the tunnel intakes and the other above their outlets.

Large size railway tunnels have been driven through the rock walls of the canyon, and many thousands of feet of smaller bores have been excavated for the handling and control of water going to the power houses and to the stream below. Thes power houses are set just below the dam, in U shape, at the bottom of the gorge.

Cling to Walls Like Ants

Great traveling aerial trams cross the gorge, and men in suspended platforms and hanging in swings have been busy for months drilling and blasting the faces of the cliffs so that no loose rock would be left to weaken the contact of the living walls and the concrete masonry.

Two immense concrete mixing plants have been constructed, and steel and machine erecting shops have been installed. Hundreds of thousands of yards of concrete aggregates have been piled on the flats, and contracts for cement, steel, piping, penstocks, machinery to develop 1,000,000 horsepower, all have been closed.

Boulder City has sprung up where two years ago there was typical desert. It has green lawns, shrubbery, attractive homes and business places, clean paved streets pleasingly lighted, and a population of more than 7000 people.

A city manager directs civic operations; a city planner drew the design for the physical layout, and the reclamation service carried out the work. It is the expectation that Boulder City will remain as a permanent town after construction is over and the Six Companies has retired from the field.

The climate of Boulder City is essentially that of southwestern deserts and the mercury often touches —and passes—120 degrees during summer months. In general, it is invigorating and pleasant, and the place is fast becoming a point of interest for visitors, thousands of whom already travel there. It can be reached via the Union Pacific Railway from Los Vegas, or over perfect paved highways from Los Angeles, and well repays the time spent in the trip.

National Guard Loses $9,000,000 by Cut

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The National Guard yesterday accepted federal government's $9,000,000 cut for its 1934 training but observed, in passing, that the chief of staff had applied only an 11 per cent cut to the regular army, compared with the 45 per cent for the militia.

The comment was contained in a resolution adopted by adjutants-general or their representatives from 24 states. To bring up to full quota the annual armory drills, the guardsmen officials said they would hold twelve drills without pay.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A PROFESSIONAL musician of extensive training and experience desires to locate in a community to act as supervisor of instrumental music, to train bands and orchestras. For complete details write L. A. BELLINGER, 120 Delaware Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3 rooms and alcove; floor in private home; near First Church. Park Place Tel Lafayette 3-4630

ROSLINDALE, MASS.
5 rooms, garage, modern; newly renovated; near cars and stores. $40.00
16 COLBERG AVENUE

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 2302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 23 Washington Square (Apt. 14 A)—Desirable 3-room outside apartment, sublet August and September; kitchenette and bath; overlooking park; bedroom, southern exposure; rental considerably reduced; hotel service optional. Spring 7-3000.

N. Y. C., 848 West End Ave. (91st), near Riverside Drive—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943.

OVERLOOKING Hudson, 3-room, attractive apartment; 35-minute commutation; near tennis courts, park; available 4 weeks. Ashland 4-9100 (Ext. 19), New York City.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Out your hotel bill 1/3; 1-4 rms. beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 138 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 71st St., 167 West—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished, living quarters or office; clean, respectable; $40.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP, Plymouth woods, Fresh Pond, near ocean; screened; sea bathing. MISS FRANKIE TURNER, 4 Nelson St., Plymouth, Mass.

SUMMER COTTAGES, $10 to $17 weekly; foothills White Mountains, on lake, electricity, stores. EMILY F. NOYES, Tilton, N. H.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Bungalow, 4 rooms, all improvements; near beach, village. GEORGE DALE, tel. Glen Cove 2083.

HELP WANTED — MEN

GENERAL houseman and cook, references required. Address Box 52, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1287 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET, harmonious home for rest and study; cheerful, loving care for elderly people or those in need; good food; near Christian Science church; free transportation to services or lectures; temporary or permanent; reasonable; 1 hour from New York City. Oyster Bay branch of Long Island R. R. or bus lines. 26 Yale St., Williston Park, Long Island, N. Y. Tel Garden City 8288.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 8 East 33rd. New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—300-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house; quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $20-$25; 4th season; booklet.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting. N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

HOMESTEAD INN
MADISON, CONN.
Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privileges, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. EIMMERMANN, 622 Fort Place.

ROSE LODGE
In the Berkshires COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
(Home Away From Home)
Enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground.
RATES $17.00 PER WEEK, $2.50 PER DAY

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unbounded reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2718.

PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 80 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1165.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

PERSONAL service on real estate or construction work in Newton, Waltham or Lexington, Mass.; real values available. W. C. ARCHIBALD; Lex. 1062-R.

STONE-CONSTRUCTED home for sale, every modern device; half-acre, beautiful garden; on Montclair Mountains; also sacrifice 10-acre Florida orange grove and Florida house. M. W. JENKINS, Cedr Grove, New Jersey.

RESORTS

NADEL'S HOMESTEAD, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. 2256 New Haven Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4834 Large rooms, en suite or single; attractive house, beautiful surroundings.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Mir-a-Mar, 4th at Beach—New, attractive ocean front rooms and small apartments, sun-deck bathing.

OCUNQUIT, MAINE—A quiet, refined seaside resort; rooms clean, quiet, comfortable, with breakfast; reasonable; other meals near by. MRS. MALONE.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., "THE WIGWAM" (36th St.)—Ideal for families; cool, clean, comfortable ocean front; sun, surf bathing, boating, fishing; reservations. MRS. B. M. LAY. Tel. 479.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE—FRIENDLY HOME in a private family; quiet, desirable room; delicious food. ASP. 8243.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 17 Chestnut St.—Cheerful, pleasant rooms, single or double; home table; moderate rates; convenient location.

HAVERHILL, MASS. — Large, sunny front room with private toilet, 65-ft. veranda overlooking lake; ideal for rest and study. MRS. RALPH MILLER, 131 Brocton Ave. Tel. 2781W.

SHELBURNE, MASS.—Green Acres on the Mohawk Trail will accommodate a few guests; quiet, comfortable, restful, beautiful location; best food; private table; golf, tennis, swimming available. Tel. Shelburne Falls 136-2.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BETHAVEN INN, BETHEL, MAINE
A HAVEN FOR MOTORISTS
DIRECT ROAD TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 80 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 4509.

COYTESVILLE, N. J.—Large, sunny room, restful surroundings; 2 minutes to New York buses. MRS. SCHAUBLE, 159 Washington Ave.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Cool, airy, quiet room; convenient commuting; for gentleman; garage optional. Tel. Larch. 2669.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., WYKAGL SECTION, near station and club—One large room and private bath, also a small room. Tel. N. R. 2803.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (118th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C.—2 front rooms (living and bedroom), private entrance; cool, suitable couple; only roomers; $7.00. 221 East 35th Street, Apartment 4-W.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Cool, attractive single, double; refined home; business people, students; references.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (103d)—Southwest corner 10th floor, bath; river view; also housekeeping suite, private bath; rates.

WESTERLEIGH, S. I., N. Y.—Large and small room, single, couple, $4 and $6; board opt.; garage; near bus. 119 Watchouse Rd.; Gib. 2-5484-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, refined, well educated, excellent appearance, secretary, musical, wishes to travel, assume all responsibilities, salary extremely low; as companion of man. Box P-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH governess, child's nurse, wishes position; good references. Write Box R-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SPACE WANTED

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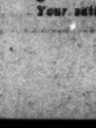

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 365

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE family ties that linked Carl Maria Friedrich Ernest von Weber (1786-1826) with the greater Mozart are of interest in comparing their positions in the world of opera. Weber came from a very musical family that included three grown-up girl cousins, all charming singers, two of whom, Aloysia and Costanze, played important parts in the life of Mozart before Carl was born. Thus Weber's father, Baron Franz von Weber, an army officer and a violinist, hoped to make Carl a boyish prodigy of the stamp of his older cousin.

We hear of Carl, not overstrong, wandering the land with his impecunious, but optimistic, father, who gave performances with his children. This was like—yet how different from—the life of the boy Mozart, fêted by princes. After study with Michael Haydn at Salzburg, Carl was taken to Munich for concert playing. Before he was 18 he was conducting opera at Breslau, and so it came about that he, like Mozart, is popularly remembered for his operas. Indeed, Weber ranks as the originator of "romantic opera," rather in the style of Mozart's "Magic Flute," but making marvels appear veritable—such as a silver bullet with magic powers, in "Der Freyschuetz" (free shooter). Its story shows the triumph of good over evil, and here is the serious touch that lifted Weber's romance above the "fairy operas" that preceded him.

"Freyschuetz" is Weber's greatest work. His "Euryanthe" has the same story as "Cymbeline" and might rank as a grand opera, as it has no spoken dialogue. His last work was an English opera, its text taken from Wieland's "Oberon." This was produced in London, 1826, under Weber's direction. His works count more than 250 pieces, symphonies, masses, songs, etc. The melody Seymour, used here, illustrates the grace and tenderness of his music.

No. 345

THE composer of Charterhouse is David Evans, born in 1874, in Glamorganshire, Wales. He was at first organist at a Presbyterian church in London, then called back to Wales as professor of music at the university college, in Cardiff, and finally became senior professor at the university itself. Here he organized a large department of music, where all the branches are taught. He has done very much in spreading congregational singing, and is leader of the great Psalmody Festival of Wales. He is chief adjudicator at the national Eisteddfod (see Note 350). He named his collection of standard tunes, "Moliant Cenedl." He has composed a cantata, "The Coming of Arthur"—a reminder of the connection of the Arthurian legends with Wales—and other choral works.

The name of his tune comes from the French "Chartreuse," as an old center of the Cartesian order. After Henry VIII closed the ecclesiastical houses, the noble old Charterhouse in London fell into his hands, but was at last made into a splendid school for boys. When the school was removed out of town, it kept the name Charterhouse. After Frank Fletcher became its headmaster, his hymn, "O Son of man, our hero strong and tender," was set to music by David Evans, who named his tune for the Charterhouse. The words given to it here appeared in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 22, 1929, as a beautiful interpretation of the "Pentecostal glory."

Betty Bee

Without a Queen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT all the bees had gone. Many remained with the ample store of honey, among them Betty Bee. There was now more room for those remaining, but the old routine was not immediately resumed.

Betty Bee started away in quest of nectar, hovered for an instant near the hive entrance, then returned. She felt a strange unrest. Something which made life worth while was lacking

Betty's sisters shared this feeling. Perhaps it was the absence of so many of the family. But Betty Bee suddenly realized what really was lacking. They were queenless.

Hastily, she went to a section of the comb where a half-dozen or more curious mounds of irregular wax projected. All about were smaller recesses wherein, Betty knew, worker bees like herself were in process of incubation. It was the larger sealed cavities that particularly interested her, for one of them contained her future queen.

Even gentle Betty was not privileged to linger near these mounds. An ample guard was on duty and vigilance was the watchword. Nothing must happen to these eggs nor to the larvæ some had produced. Even now they were receiving the homage that was due to royalty in the kingdom of bees.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"But that" (Miss J. P. R.)—The correspondent inquires about the correctness of the following sentence:

> As hopeful as the outlook now is, we do not doubt but that a wave of market speculation will bring disaster.

Let us first change the "will" to "would." The supposition is contrary to present fact or outlook, and the subjunctive is in order.

Concerning the conjunctive "but that" in the sentence, however, one could cite authorities for and against. The one who wrote the sentence certainly could find comfort in Shakespeare's "I *do not doubt but that* my noble master will appear" ("Julius Caesar") and in Ruskin's "I *do not doubt but that* you are surprised" ("Lecture on Art").

After negative propositions containing a verb of knowing, thinking, believing, expecting, fearing, saying, "but that" is not only good, but we believe that it expresses a thought different from "that." (The "but" seems to introduce a contrariwise thought.) Compare for example, the following uses:

> I do not fear that the dollar will return to normal.
> I do not fear but that the dollar will return to normal.
> *(The first suggests that the dollar will not return to normal; the second, that it will.)*
> I do not hope that he will go.
> I do not hope but that he will go.
> *(The first hints that the man will remain; the second, that he will go.)*

Difficulty arises with "but that" only when it follows a negative proposition involving doubting, wondering, denying, gainsaying. Such verbs are positive in form, but are negative in sense; and the construction seems to us to nullify a difference between "that" and "but that," so that the "but" becomes redundant.

Yes, we should prefer to omit the "but" in the sentence submitted by the correspondent; but we admit that "but that" (and even "but what") is increasing in idiomatic use.

For the Scrapbook

I Will Wait Till Tomorrow

To whine about my woes; today I will sing my song.

To give up; today I will keep the bulldog grip.

To pass judgment upon my fellows; today I will accept them and enjoy them.

To get even with the other fellow; today I will put in the time getting even with myself.

To worry about things over which I have no control; today I'll concentrate my efforts on things within my control.

To fall down on my job; today I'll hold it down even if it balks like a mule.

To read trash; today I'll treat my mind to the best that there is in the whole realm of literature.

To say the unkind word; today I will say only the kindly and helpful things.

To act in such a way that I shall make enemies; today I will bend all my efforts toward making friends.

To be niggardly; today I will give generously of myself and my means.

Tomorrow and I shall never meet, since each tomorrow, as it passes through the portals of time becomes today. Hence all I need do is to live my best today, which does not seem so much of a task.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly four per cent—
of the world's 5,000,000 inventions in the last 32 years have been patented in Spain.

Home appliances—
recently displayed in a Los Angeles convention included a combination kitchen table, washing machine, and electric ironer.

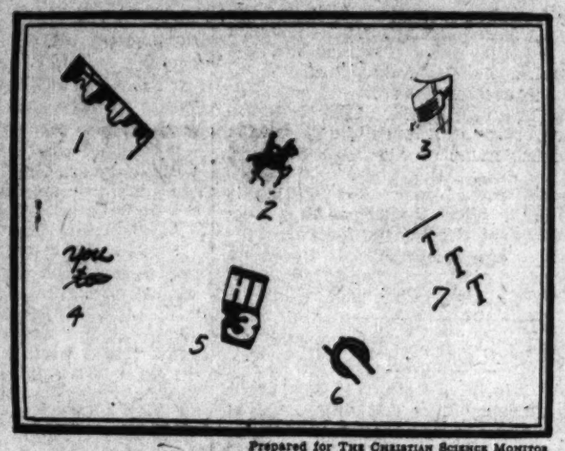
One billion tons of soil—
are dumped into the seas by rivers every year.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotations for Today

IT IS astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes when eagerly seized and faithfully used. It has often been observed that those who have most time at their disposal, profit by it the least.—CHANNING.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 36



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 36." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Altitude in Florida

W. C. Fields has a gift for straight-faced comedy in private life. He and Tom Geraghty were in Florida making a motion picture when the real estate boom was at its dizzy height. Harassed by mosquito-like swarms of real estate salesmen, they amused themselves by seeming to consider the purchase of various large tracts of swamp land.

"I hear you're going to buy that property," said one of the salesmen to Fields.

"It looks very desirable," said Fields, gazing solemnly at the miasmatic bog.

"Well, take my advice and lay off. It's only eight inches above sea level. The tract I want to show you is two feet above sea level."

"No, no," said Fields. "That wouldn't do at all."

"Why not?"

"I couldn't stand the altitude."—*Julian Street*, in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The View

"Have you seen my new chauffeur? He has a good face."

"Really, my dear? I always choose mine by the back of their heads."

Didn't See It

A sympathetic lady was delighted and thrilled by a sailor's narrative of how he was washed overboard during a gale and was rescued only after he had sunk for the third time.

"Of course," she commented, "after you sank for the third time, your whole life passed before your eyes."

"I persoom it would have done it," he answered, "but as I had my eyes closed tight shut, I missed it."—*Pathfinder*.

All Aquiver

"Betty, dear," protested mother, "you mustn't eat your jelly with a spoon. Put it on your bread."

"I did put it on, mother," replied Betty, "but it won't stay. It's too excited."

True

Jean: "Fashions may come and go, but there's always a demand for cosmetics."

June: "Yes, women can't go wan forever."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin*.

Always to Gentleman

Sergeant: "What would you do if an appeal came for volunteers."

Recruit: "I would step aside and let them paks."

This is splendid training—

—for this.

Humorist

Ad-O-Gram No. 29

Published June 9

Answers:

1. Kelloggs
2. Bethel Inn
3. Rex Lye
4. Hoover
5. Dutch Cleanser
6. Narragansett-by-Sea.
7. Hotel Lookoff

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D. H. Locke, West Medford, Mass.
K. H. Haines, Boston.
F. K. Smith, Hartford, Conn.
Miss E. G. Downes, Framingham, Mass.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
C. Alpers, New York City.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
L. L. Schutt, Hudson, N. Y.
H. Matzendorf, Rochester, N. Y.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
Mrs. Gowdy, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
E. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
M. L. Deuteh, New York City.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
Miss E. L. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss F. Zelewsky, Brooklyn.
M. Hoyt, East Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss E. Hale, Detroit.
Mrs. D. F. Smith, Arlington Heights, Mass.
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Mrs. M. P. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. R. A. Johnson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
H. E. Spicer, Brooklyn.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Hawarden, Iowa.
M. West, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
The Schierck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
D. I. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
Miss M. Terry, New York City.
A. Sanderson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Kinaman, Chicago.
B. Vogt, Burlington, Iowa.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
Miss H. E. Tristow, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. A. P. Heilmann, Snyder, N. Y.
T. L. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
Miss M. Walther, Buffalo, N. Y.
M. Sanborn, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. S. G. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
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J. Bernier, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
First Church Reading Circle, Roche[illegible] ng.
Mrs. B. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
Miss Isabel Bayston, Howden, Eng

The Children's Corner

Cousin Katherine Visits the Zoo

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE cherry tree was a mass of spicy white blossoms, the apple tree was leafing out, and the Japanese quince and forsythia were making the garden as colorful as the patchwork quilt which appeared almost nightly on Tommy's bed.

"I'd like a story from this block," Tommy said, placing a finger on a pale blue square of silk, "because I like sky-blue."

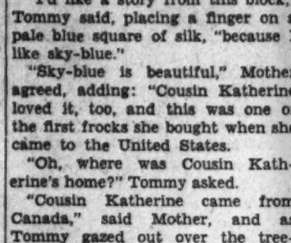
"Sky-blue is beautiful," Mother agreed, adding: "Cousin Katherine loved it, too, and this was one of the first frocks she bought when she came to the United States.

"Oh, where was Cousin Katherine's home?" Tommy asked.

"Cousin Katherine came from Canada," said Mother, and as Tommy gazed out over the treetops, Mother told her quilt story.

Cousin Katherine lived in a tiny fishing village near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. She knew a great deal about boats and fishing, but nothing at all about city life. One winter the snows had been very heavy and the month of May found drifts still as high as the barn roofs, so Katherine's mother wrote to a sister in New York, asking if her little girl could go to them for a few weeks' visit.

All the New York cousins and aunties eagerly chose their favorite places to show the little Canadian cousin, and Aunt Mary had the pleasure of taking Katherine to the Zoo. Now, Katherine had seen many deer and bears, but she had never seen lions, tigers, zebras, or other animals from Africa and Asia. How she marveled at the "striped horses," as she called the zebras! The motionless rhinoceros she mistook for a bronze statue until it



"Why, Aunt Mary," she gasped, "it's as big as a barn."

lowered its head, and then Aunt Mary almost had to run to keep up with her swift steps. She was not frightened, she insisted, but she wanted to see something else!

Aunt Mary laughed and said, "Let's go in here to see the elephants."

"Oh, yes; I've often wondered what an elephant really looks like," Katherine said.

The visitors got as close as they could to the big cage.

"Where's the elephant?" Cousin Katherine asked.

"Why, right there," Aunt Mary said, making room for the little girl to see better. But Cousin Katherine was looking at the floor of the cage, thinking that the huge gray thing in front of her was part of the wall.

"That's the elephant right there, dear. Look up!" Aunt Mary took Katherine by the arm and it was well she did, for when Katherine looked up she fell back against her aunt in utter astonishment.

"Why, Aunt Mary," she gasped, "It's as big as a barn! Where are its eyes? How shall I ever get the children at home to believe me when I tell them that the elephant is so big?"

Finally they had to leave the elephant house, as Aunt Mary had tickets for a matinée.

"Oh, is there more to see? I want to go back to Canada right away, in case I can't remember it all to tell the children at home."

But Aunt Mary reassured the little girl by buying some books with pictures of the animals and birds, so Cousin Katherine could send them home for the children to look at until she returned to tell them stories of her visit to the Zoo.

"Didn't Katherine see the birds?" Tommy asked, somewhat disappointed.

"Yes, indeed. Cousin Katherine was as delighted with the parrots as she had been amazed at the size of the elephant. But that is another story in your silk quilt," said Mother as she tucked in a sleepy boy.

K. N. X. Auxiliary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A LITTLE club, which has been in existence here for nine years, is composed of about 30 women and girls, and they are doing a very beautiful and loving work.

They meet once a week at one of the largest newspaper offices in the city, and sew for charity. They make and give away complete layettes for babies, whose mothers are not able to buy pretty things for them. Each layette consists of 58 pieces, everything that a baby needs, and one complete layette is finished each time the club meets. In each bundle is tucked a note which reads:

"This layette is given with the love and best wishes of the ladies of the K. N. X. Auxiliary, a band of women with loving hearts and willing hands whose aim is to bring sunshine to others. That this gift may bring you happiness is our sincere desire."

The club was founded by the late Kate Brew Vaughn, who is remembered for her loving deeds and helpfulness to humanity.

Worth Knowing

THE PHRASE "ALMIGHTY DOLLAR" IS ATTRIBUTED TO WASHINGTON IRVING, WHO USED IT TWICE IN HIS "THE CREOLE VILLAGE." FIRST PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND IN 1837

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Now all we need is a law to guarantee something to deposit.

Detroit News: They say Jimmy Durante, the film comic, breaks up pianos at Broadway benefits. But why confine this great humanitarian labor to New York?

Philadelphia Inquirer: In a recent debate a team of young men lost to a group of ladies, but to married men that's an old story.

Atlanta Constitution: Four magic words that will prevent loss in promising investments: "Get out of here."

San Francisco Chronicle: When a tailor gets patronage, that means he gets orders. When a Congressman gets patronage, that means he has obeyed orders.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Seven-Leg Wings

MASSED airplane flight, like a motion picture close-up, affords emphasis. Thus Gen. Italo Balbo's flight from Orbetello, Italy, to the world's fair at Chicago, with twenty-five flying boats, to be completed in seven legs, puts an exclamation point on the reliability of transatlantic flying with today's equipment.

Particularly this flight focuses world attention on the feasibility of the far north route at a time when the Lindbergh limelight, sufficient of itself to stir world interest, is playing upon this same potential commercial flying route. The fact that the great armada of Italian flying boats should choose this northern route is of particular significance when one considers that Italy has invariably concentrated its flying activity in southern waters.

With a successful flight across the south Atlantic to its credit, led by the same intrepid flying general, and the conviction on the part of many conservative air navigation experts that a southern route by the way of the Azores would be a logical pathway for a route to North America due to its prevailing good weather conditions, Italy's choice is significant.

It emphasizes once again that even more important than long-distance reliability of machines is the availability of short over-water hops on a long-distance flight. The longest cross-water hop to be flown by the Italians is the 1500-mile leg from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Cartwright, Labrador. And even halfway across this leg of the journey the fliers will be so near Greenland that they could make that coast if it seemed necessary.

Two successful German flights have been made over this route. It is being seriously studied by weather experts of the Pan American Airways at present, with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh heading one of the expeditions up there to investigate its feasibility. The original American Army round-the-world flight took this route, with slight variations, with success.

Paradoxically we find attention of world aviators focusing on a route which is considered a breeding point for most of the north Atlantic storms. This can mean only that aviators of today believe the storm king can be conquered and full advantage be taken of nature's contribution of a transatlantic airway which makes short hops, and therefore pay loads, possible.

The loss of one of the twenty-five Italian ships at Amsterdam at the end of the first leg of the journey in no way affects the significance of this effort. It does illustrate the problem of landing a great squadron of flying boats in a harbor where sandbars are near the surface. But correct markings can be established in a port used regularly for this purpose which will have the same effect as channel markers for surface shipping and will prevent landing accidents.

There seems to be little question that with the careful preparation and the deliberate manner in which the Italian fleet is taking care of its weather direction, the armada of General Balbo will reach Chicago very shortly. As the Lindbergh flight blazed the way for acceptance by the public of the possibilities of transatlantic flying, the completion of the Balbo flight with twenty-four planes carrying ninety-six men, literally an excursion, should confirm with emphasis this method of crossing the Atlantic as a feasible way to speed up the contact of nation with nation.

Laxity and Lotteries

THE proposal of the British Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting to outlaw newspaper publicity relating to illegal sweepstakes is viewed by opponents of gambling in other countries with mingled feelings of approbation and concern.

Supporters of gambling reform naturally approve the commission's recommendation. If enacted into law it would help toward freeing millions of people in England from a habit which got its foothold chiefly from publicity given to winners in the gigantic Irish Free State Hospital Sweepstakes.

Yet if public participation in these gambling enterprises is suppressed in England through restrictions on press publicity, promoters undoubtedly would strive to redouble their operations in other countries. The wide participation in some of the much publicized race lotteries gives good reason for concern on the part of opponents of gambling.

In the United States the gravity of the situation is heightened by the recent announcement of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, that henceforth his department will pursue a "liberal" policy in interpreting laws relating to the circulation in the mails of newspapers giving information about lotteries and sweepstakes. In view of the opening it presents for an entering wedge of unbridled newspaper exploitation of gambling enterprises, probably many will construe this policy as more lax than liberal.

The British gambling commission's proposed curbing of sweepstakes and lottery publicity is evidently based on a recognition that what the public press hails as "Dame Fortune" is really a rank imposter that ruins homes and nurtures crime. The over-publicized case of every winner is accompanied by unnoticed thousands wherein there is no compensation for the disappointment and despair that the gambling habit brings. Publicity always ignores the doleful losers. And seldom if ever does it indicate traits of character in the winner to qualify him for handling wisely his sudden, unearned riches—since the something-for-nothing habit of thought is never a foundation for anything substantial.

The extent to which human thinking is letting down the bars on this prodigious moral issue presents a challenge to society. At a time when the nations are striving to construct a sound economic system to supplant the old order largely undermined through widespread greed, efforts to increase gambling operations appear especially illfounded.

"Dame Fortune" is a faker—a heartless accomplice of those seeking to promote their own selfish interests through specious subterfuges that exploit misguided millions. She is a racketeer, masquerading as a promoter of worthy charities and a bolster of public treasuries. She gives away thousands of dollars with one hand in the name of charity and filches people of millions with the other.

The foothold which organized gambling is attaining through wider attention in the public press emphasizes the timely need for a vigorous campaign of public enlightenment based on common sense. Immediate and concerted action is essential to halt this growing social evil.

Road Money for Roads

GEORGIA'S $10,000,000 share of the $400,000,000 Public Works Act appropriation for highways is being held up in Washington. The Department of Agriculture refuses to turn over the money until it is assured the State has a satisfactory highway department. More than reasonable doubt on that score is raised by the fact that Georgia's Governor has placed the department under martial law and ordered the removal of several of its members, including the chief engineer.

At first glance, the action of the federal officials may appear to be a frustration of part of the emergency public works program designed to create employment. There is more to it than that, however. It means that the emergency is not so great that any highway program can be undertaken which violates one of the oldest and soundest rules of federal aid. The rule in question is that the National Government must have every assurance that money which it advances for highway work will be spent wisely.

When the first federal aid highway legislation was passed in 1916, it provided that, before any state could avail itself of its benefits, there should be created an efficient highway department. An efficient highway department was defined by implication as one with a maximum of engineering talent and subject to a minimum of political influence. The demand was for a department with a broad viewpoint which could conceive of a state highway system that formed an integral part of a national network.

It was a polite way of saying to all the states that federal highway funds were to be used to build the right kind of roads in the right places rather than to build local political followings.

The ruling in the case of Georgia's share of the emergency fund, entirely apart from the merits or demerits of the State situation, indicates the Federal Government still demands that road moneys shall be used primarily for creating improved transportation facilities. Not even an unemployment emergency, which national officials are trying their best to abate, can modify this policy. That is quite as it should be.

The decision of the federal authorities to hold up Georgia's share of the money can only be interpreted to mean that the $400,000,000 emergency highway appropriation is expected to produce that value in roads as it gives that amount of work relief.

A Challenge to Women

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke to a relatively small number when recently she addressed the Fashion Group, in session in New York City, yet she challenged the attention and action of women as a whole. In a succinct statement she told how idealism can be made to reach even those who toil in sweatshops.

In the absence of labels which would indicate that the articles manufactured are produced under proper conditions—an accomplishment striven for by social workers but not yet attained—Mrs. Roosevelt recommended the next best step. She earnestly urged that shoppers everywhere inquire of sales clerks as to conditions under which the goods are produced, and in this manner give evidence of the fact that the public demands decent treatment for its workers.

This is a simple recommendation and one which answers a question put forth by women in many quarters, "What can I do to aid the anti-sweatshop campaign?" Many women have been distressed and perplexed when faced with the problem of buying under-priced garments; distressed, when they realize the conditions under which many garments are made in order to be sold so cheaply; perplexed, as to whether one should make a purchase that fits the pocketbook if in so doing the purchaser stimulates a trade that is unsound, even unmoral.

While it is generally conceded that all women delight in a bargain sale, it is hardly conceivable that they would give support to sweatshop "bargains" if they knew the conditions under which the goods are made. Those who strive for reform measures may contend that the conscience of the shopper is often easily silenced, to judge by the apparent apathy of the majority. Yet, Mrs. Roosevelt knows better. Her brief appeal is evidence of her faith in womankind. The direct effort suggested by her can focus, perhaps more quickly than any other method, the light of publicity on the producer, where the prime difficulty lies.

There are, of course, thousands of women who will not be content merely to make known their opposition to the exploitation of workers. There are those who will align themselves with societies and organizations which strive to obtain laws that prohibit women and children from laboring in wretched circumstances for a pittance. But, as Mrs. Roosevelt intimates even while paying tribute to such organizations, the wheels of the law move slowly. During the interim of congressional and state evolution, the individual woman can, wherever she shops, at least register a protest. She may, if she wishes, go further and make that protest articulate and effective by giving her patronage to those who keep their standards high and open to examination.

Another Economic Conference

THE Economic Conference in London is not the only gathering of that nature that has been going on at present. The Tuttles held one in their front parlor the other evening; but instead of representatives of sixty-six nations, there were just three members of the family in attendance.

First there was Henry M. Tuttle himself (Mr. Tuttle manages an export business when there is any); also present was his good wife, Charlotte Tuttle, who "manages" Henry; then there was Henry Jr., the Tuttles' son and heir, aged eleven, who somehow seems to "manage" both his father and mother.

The meeting came to order at 8 o'clock. Mr. Tuttle's agenda (although out of deference to young Henry he didn't call it that) consisted of just one item: Shall Junior spend his summer vacation at Camp Ocutupacumquat or not? Without any of those tiresome preliminaries that usually slow up conferences, Mr. Tuttle delved squarely into his subject. It had been a pretty tough year in the export business (as he expressed it in his mercantile vernacular); trade had declined, exchange had fluctuated and every penny had to be spent wisely. Mr. Tuttle said that the amount it would cost to transport, clothe, entertain and maintain Junior for six weeks at camp might possibly be used to better advantage; and he wondered whether or not it might be a good idea for Junior to remain home this year and enjoy the open-air life accompanied by a lawn mower, a hose and other garden implements.

At this point Junior caught the Speaker's eye and was given the floor. He brought up the unanswerable argument that all the other fellows were going. His father ably countered that attack by asking mother what were her views. Unfortunately for Mrs. Tuttle's independence of thought, she happened to glance at Henry Jr.'s face at that moment and what she saw there altered entirely the brief speech in support of her husband's economy program that she was about to deliver. Logic suddenly deserted her. Reason flew out the window. To make a terrible confession, Mrs. Tuttle sidestepped the issue.

Mr. Tuttle, realizing that it is one thing to call an economic conference and quite another thing to carry out a program, hastily cleared his throat, adjourned the session and requested a private committee meeting with Mrs. Tuttle.

The proceedings of that meeting *in camera* were never made public, but they brought swift results. Next morning without further mention of the conference, arrangements were made for Junior to depart for Camp Ocutupacumquat. As a concession to his father's conviction that this was a time for economy, Junior graciously consented to go on a silver standard for the summer.

Stirring Up St. Andrews

BRIGHT red is the color of the gowns worn by the university students at St. Andrews, but 'tis a pale shade compared to the vermilion now being seen by the townspeople of that ancient Scottish borough. For 500 years they have enjoyed free and undisputed right to watch great games of golf played on the world's most famous links without it costing them a single bawbee.

Today a wire-rope fence girdles the whole course and a contraption like a sentry-box mounts guard at every entrance to the long, narrow links that stretch from the town to Eden Estuary. And, as if to heap insult upon indignity, it now costs a half-crown to get past the sentry-box, which is muckle siller—ower muckle. Just a half-crown ower muckle, think the freedom-loving—and golf-loving—descendants of Bruce and Wallace.

The Associated Press reports that it took a special act of Parliament to legalize an admission charge for watching golf at St. Andrews. And, in the name of that same patron saint of Scotland, since when would Scotsmen be fashing themselves about a mere English act of Parliament?

It is bad enough to have to listen to a lot of aliens, who never heard of golf until centuries after it had become the national game north of the Tweed, mispronounce the very name, when every chiel in Scotland knows it isn't spelled with an "l" at all but should be written and spoken "gouf." And then just because some interfering folk at Westminster sign a bit of paper must the thrifty citizens of St. Andrews pay out guid siller to step upon the fairway and follow players on the greens?

Editorial Notes

The men intrusted with carrying the mails from Tachienlu, China, to Litang and Batang never drop below an altitude of 9000 feet, rise occasionally to 15,500 feet, and never sight a beacon light or a landing field. The world's highest postal lane is traveled not by airplanes, but by Chinese mail carriers making the entire trip afoot.

A sign of our industrial recovery, noted at Pittsburgh the other day, was more visible to the eye than most. It was in the form of a placard relating to a scheduled baseball contest between steel workers of Walker's Mills and the Pittsburgh Independents and read: "Game Postponed Because of Work."

Yes, whistling helps to keep up courage, particularly when it's done by factories calling men back to work.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Was President Roosevelt "Brutally Frank"?

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has as keen a sense of the dramatic as some of the situations he deliberately creates suggest, he must have greatly enjoyed the events of the last ten days.

The spectacle of the President of the United States, the most authoritative magnate in a world, presiding over a powerful nation, in a moment of almost unparalleled international complications sailing forth with a party of boys on a forty-foot schooner yacht is itself sufficiently picturesque. Mussolini would have had a battleship at least, and Ramsay MacDonald a small squadron. To the schooner came by swift destroyers statesmen in pursuit of instructions. Wireless and cable messages poured in from the representatives of the United States assembled in economic conference at London. A trusted official sped by airplane and destroyer from Washington to the yacht, and thence by the swiftest liner, to the waiting conference in London. The newest and speediest of United States cruisers ultimately bore the President back to Chesapeake Bay, and in its cabin, five miles off shore, his Cabinet gathered and there discussed perhaps the most calmly defiant message that an American President ever issued to the governments of the rest of the civilized world.

For make no mistake about the Roosevelt message of July 1, it is a perfectly logical and highly emphatic declaration of that type of nationalism which must always precede and accompany any intelligent internationalism. A nation's own house must be in order before it can effectively assist in establishing order throughout the world. When the United States shall have successfully demonstrated its ability to replace its domestic business and its home currency on a sound footing, it will be the better equipped to help with the work of stabilizing economic conditions throughout the world by international agreement. This does not imply indifference to foreign conditions, nor any abandonment of the proposition that a world depression can only be corrected by world action. It does enunciate the doctrine that an obvious improvement in conditions must not be interrupted at the behest of a small minority group of nations who seek, as the President says, to uphold "the fetishes of so-called international bankers," and to establish a "specious policy of achieving a temporary and probably an artificial stability in foreign exchange on the part of a few large countries only."

* * *

There is apparent an inclination on the part of the European press, and equally on that of certain prominent Republican newspapers in the United States intent on ending the political honeymoon, to deprecate the vigor of the President's utterances. His message lacked those "weasel words" which his distinguished predecessor and kinsman T. R. used so vigorously to denounce. We are told that not what he said but the manner of his saying it is what the "gold group" in the Conference resents. Yet no peculiar quality of manner has characterized the spokesmen of those countries when they have described the fiscal policies of the United States of late. However, the temptation to reply in kind is one a President of the United States should rise above. Has President Roosevelt yielded to it? Let us consider the phraseology of the famous letter and the conditions under which it was penned.

Is it discourteous to refer to the failure of the conference as a "catastrophe," or to regard its limitation to fixing the rate of exchange for a few nations only as equivalent to failure? Mr. Roosevelt declares that he "would not relish" such an outcome. Anything peculiarly offensive about that? Is the reference to "the fetishes of so-called international bankers" undiplomatic? That particular group has no warm defenders at home. Can the Economic Conference be tenacious of their dignity? The President closes by saying "the conference was called to better, and perhaps to cure fundamental economic ills. It must not be diverted from that effort."

An anonymous delegate is quoted as saying that this phrase is that of a teacher to idle schoolboys. A boy who was sticking close to the task set him would probably not have to be reminded of his laxity. Perhaps the Economic Conference was in danger of drifting away from its proper job.

As I Knew Them—Ellen Terry

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

LIKE many another famous actress, Ellen Terry began her dramatic career at an early age. She was eight years old when, in 1856, she acted the part of the boy Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale," at the Princess's Theater, London, and two years later she appeared as Prince Arthur in "King John." With touring stock companies she filled many rôles, making her first notable hit as Olivia in Wills's version of "The Vicar of Wakefield," at the Court Theater, London. Her impersonation of that character so delighted Sir Henry Irving that he engaged her as the leading lady under his management of the Lyceum Theatre, thus commencing a long and artistic partnership, to the fame and success of which her own attractive personality added no small part.

It was in 1879 that Ellen Terry became associated with Irving's dramatic productions. Her residence in London being near to that of my father we saw her frequently. My younger brothers went to school with her two children, Gordon and Edith Craig; and a close friendship formed between the great actress and my sister, Mrs. Lily Graham. That intimacy finds such charming expression in a letter written to me by my sister soon after the passing of her friend, Dame Ellen Terry, that I venture to quote some of its paragraphs:

"Do you remember the day when we met Ellen Terry searching for a gold thimble in Cromwell Road, and how she set us youngsters to find it, promising the biggest box of chocolates in London to the successful one? The gold thimble was never found, though we searched for a week—but we got the chocolates!

"She used to give us the stage-box at the Lyceum so that, when acting her rôles, she could run across the stage to us and whisper messages. Once when she was acting Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and had come to the closing scene where her ring had to be produced by Bassanio and was not forthcoming, she hurried in her lapwing-run down the stage to us young folk and, holding out her pretty hand, said in a whisper dangerously audible to the rest of the audience, 'Look, children, here's the ring. It was on my finger all the time!' And with a soft laugh, and the guilty finger pressed against her lips, she fled back to her place among the actors.

"She had a habit of carrying a capacious and most disreputable old hand-bag into which she would stuff theatrical programmes, librettos, letters, handkerchiefs, a mirror, a bottle of perfume, pencils, etc. When the bag bulged too dangerously she would ask us to help her reef it with coils of twine.

"She was composite of contrasts. Her merriment was as lovely and full of promise as April's sunshine. It changed to pathos and tears as suddenly as the coming of an April shower. I have seen her, as Olivia in the tragic ending of "The Vicar of Wakefield," rush from the stage, with real tears filling her eyes, into the wings where sat her son and our young brother, dressed in their Eton suits with big white collars, and taking their faces in turn between her hands, give to each boy a kiss. Always she had to have something to love and to expend her love upon."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

American Peaks

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor there is contained a delightful article on New England by Henry Edison Williams. However, an apparent discrepancy is noted therein, which the writer would like to correct. The statement is made that Mt. Washington (elevation 6290 feet), with but one exception (referring, perhaps, to Mt. Mitchell), is the loftiest peak in the United States east of the Rockies.

In the Americana, over an article written on North Carolina by Walter Clark, the statement is made that "there are no less than twenty-four peaks (in North Carolina) which are higher than Mt. Washington in New Hampshire." Also, let us turn to the State of South Dakota. The Americana contains an article by J. W. Heston with this assertion: "In . . . the Black Hills there are elevations (not only one) which rise to over 7000 feet. Harney Peak is given at 7244 feet by best authorities."

It appears, then, that there are at least twenty-six peaks in the United States east of the Rockies (the Black Hills usually are not considered in the Rockies) that are higher than Mt. Washington.

We might, however, gently lead the Black Hills into the central part of Wyoming, and at the same time ask New Hampshire and North Carolina to more accurately agree on the exact heights of the "pinnacles of praise" in their respective states! FRANK MOORMAN.

St. Paul, Minn.

Questions on the Gold Clause

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the abrogation of the gold clause, and referring specifically to your editorial of June 1, might I ask you to enlighten an exceedingly puzzled reader.

Does the gold clause mean what it says in plain English or does it not?

If it means what it says, what would be the nature of a contract that professes the obligation to pay $100,000,000,000 in gold, when there is only $12,000,000,000 in existence?

If it means that anything else can be used in discharging this obligation, so long as it is as good as gold, will you kindly tell me and your readers, just how good gold is?

If I am promised a certain amount of gold by weight, in a contract, I know exactly what I am supposed to get. If I am then told that the gold specifically promised me does not exist, but that I can have something else just as good, how am I to know whether this something else is just as good?

In default of being offered the free choice of gold or an alternative, please consider:

That the gold dollar, in a certain sense measures wealth, only when and if there be offered the actual choice of the wealth or the gold. The essence of its functioning as a measure most positively lies in this free choice.

That the fact that a promise to perform the impossible has been repeatedly made over a long period of time, is immaterial and irrelevant.

So I ask you again what is a unit of gold worth, and, in default of the gold itself, how, precisely, does it measure the value of that you seek to convert, but in fact cannot? P. R. WHITMAN.

Washington, D. C.

"Justice to the Veteran"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Out of appreciation for the Monitor's fairness always, and its friendly attitude toward the World War veterans in particular, I should like to say that a large percentage of ex-service men I talk with are of the impression that the chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion certainly failed to make his position clear in Washington, D. C., recently—that is, if his letter published in the Monitor expresses his sentiments in the matter of veteran legislation today.

The natural assumption many ex-service men have had, from newspaper reports and other channels of information, is that the 25 per cent cut recommended was for all-round reduction, hitting deserving and undeserving alike. As an ex-service man, I appreciate the Monitor's editorial "Justice to the Veteran," which I hope all ex-service men may read, bringing this matter of veteran legislation more out into the open.

I am a member of the American Legion, Post No. 8, Los Angeles, Calif. JOHN H. CHAMBERLIN.

Los Angeles.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Wages First!

ANY plan for seeking benefits from the National Industrial Recovery Act falls short unless the chief purpose of the act is recognized right from the outset. That purpose was, is, and will be to restore normal consumer purchasing power by putting men back to work and raising wages.

The man who thinks he can sidestep the matter by shadow boxing with the questions of wages and hours is fooling no one but himself. When General Johnson and his chief aides deal with wages and hours, they wear no kid gloves.

Those authorities are not in the business of decreeing wage or employment standards. Their business is to pass on trade codes, not to write them. But for any proprietor or any industry to nurse the illusion that it can get a trade code approved, unless that code provides a decent minimum of wages and reduces working hours enough to mean some really worth while employment, the awakening will be unhappy.—*Nation's Business.*